

U.S., Russia Agree to Expand Joint Studies in Atom Energy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP).—The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to expand their cooperative efforts to try to harness the H-bomb reaction so as to produce electricity.

The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission announced today that atomic scientists of the two nations also will expand their joint efforts to perfect atomic power plants employing the "breeder" concept that is the creation of more fissionable material than is actually consumed in keeping a nuclear power plant operating.

The announcement said the AEC and the Soviet State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy have lately agreed "to renew their technical cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy," covering a wide variety of fields.

Talks in Moscow

The AEC said, "A memorandum of cooperation, covering changes in the peaceful uses of

atomic energy, was negotiated by representatives of the two agencies in Moscow this week. This memorandum will be the fifth in a series of memoranda of cooperation initiated in 1958."

The announcement added that "the new memorandum calls for expanded cooperation in the fields of controlled thermonuclear fusion reactions and breeder reactors."

The AEC said a joint communiqué signed in May by President Nixon and Soviet leaders during the President's visit to Moscow "paved the way for the extension of the memorandum."

Other atomic fields in which cooperative effort will continue include: low, medium and high-energy physics research including atom-atom machine studies; radiation chemistry; energy conversion and disposal of radioactive wastes.

The commission added that delegations from the two countries "will exchange visits to scientific establishments."

UN Research Reports Fallout Has Declined Since Test Ban

From Wire Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 29 (UPI).—Global nuclear fallout has been dropping steadily since the United States and Russia stopped atmospheric testing in 1968, according to a UN scientific committee.

The committee, in a long report yesterday summing up the world's nuclear "intake," also said that nuclear power plants do not pose a contamination threat at any production level projected through the end of the century.

Meanwhile, 16 Pacific basin nations, including Australia and New Zealand, prepared a resolution for the UN General Assembly condemning French nuclear tests in the Pacific.

Diplomatic sources said that their concern was based on information that France may explode more powerful bombs in the future than it has in previous tests.

The scientific committee said that the global intake of stron-

tium-90, a poisonous by-product of nuclear explosions that is deposited in bone, has considerably diminished.

The total per capita dose of fallout received between 1953 and the year 2000 by the world's population from tests carried out between 1953 and the 1970s "is equivalent to about two years of exposure to natural sources," the report estimated.

However, the committee has found a significant increase in the radio-iodine level in milk in the Southern Hemisphere since France's nuclear tests in the Pacific.

Radio-iodine in high doses is known to cause thyroid tumors and is regarded as the most vulnerable group. Radio-iodine is radioactive iodine, an isotope of iodine that is released into the air, carried by winds and deposited on grass and forage, and thus finds its way into milk. It is absorbed by the thyroid glands.

India Denounces Pact

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 29 (Reuters).—India's Atomic Energy Commission chairman, H.V. Sethna, today branded a 1968 treaty banning the spread of nuclear weapons as "iniquitous" and said that his government would not sign it.

"Under the treaty, there are five powers which can do anything they want to and a hundred odd countries which cannot," he said in a press conference. "The progress of the nonproliferation treaty is under review at the UN International Atomic Energy Agency general conference here, which began three days ago."

"We have no intention of making an atomic bomb," Mr. Sethna said.

Asked if India had the capability of making an atomic bomb, he said, "That is a hypothetical question and it is difficult to answer hypothetical questions." In his speech to the IAEA conference, Mr. Sethna said that he hoped that regulatory functions of the agency under the nonproliferation treaty would not cause it to give its other tasks lower priority.

Marijuana a Popular \$5 Risk Under Michigan City Law

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 29 (UPI).—Under the terms of the University of Michigan campus, a third offense of marijuana possession—even if it is said in the public gallery of the city council chamber itself—youth people are increasingly lighting up marijuana in public these days.

Ask a youth if he is afraid of the police, and the answer is likely to be, "No. Anyway, it's only a \$5 fine."

Since May, shortly after two radical members of the Human Rights party were elected to the city council, the penalty for marijuana use or sale here has been steadily reduced.

In a series of moves, completed last week, the council more or less declared its independence from state drug laws governing marijuana and replaced them with a city ordinance providing for a \$5 ticket to be issued to those caught smoking marijuana.

Most Liberal Law

According to the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws, a Washington-based lobby group advocating the legalization of the drug, Ann Arbor's ordinance is the most liberal in the country.

In East Lansing, home of

Woman Shot In Fighting In Belfast

British Soldiers Say She Is Guerrilla

BELFAST, Sept. 29 (AP).—British troops today shot and wounded a woman guerrilla sniper in a day of gunbattles in the Roman Catholic Falls Road district of Belfast in which two persons died.

An army patrol in Raglan Street spotted the woman as she took aim with a pistol from nearby Ross Street. The troops immediately opened fire and the woman was seen to drop to the ground.

A crowd gathered and the woman and her gun were spirited away. Soldiers later stopped an ambulance and found her inside suffering from gunshot wounds. She was taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital where she was reported to be seriously wounded.

The shooting followed the killing of a British soldier and a guerrilla gunman in the Falls Road area. The guerrilla's death started rioting by youths who hijacked two buses and set them ablaze.

Guerrilla Killed

The guerrilla was shot dead on the roof of a drugstore. The soldier was killed as troops moved in to recover the guerrilla's body.

Earlier, three policemen and a mailman were wounded after gun attacks in the Ulster border town of Castlebar.

One policeman was shot from a speeding car but not seriously injured. The car raced down the main street and its occupants fired at two policemen in a parked jeep, hitting one of them in the leg. The gunman also fired at a mailman.

Meanwhile, the headline Protestant Vanguard Movement announced that it would hold a rally tomorrow to mark the sixth month of the suspension of the province's Parliament at Stormont and the assumption of direct rule by the British government.

Spokesmen for the movement claimed that more than 60,000 persons would attend the gathering, but Brian Faulkner, former prime minister of Northern Ireland and leader of the Protestant-based Unionist party, said that he would stay away.

Also refusing to attend was the Rev. Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist party, which represents many of the province's working-class Protestants.

Mr. Paisley said that it had become clear that the rally was being called for the intention of calling for a unilateral declaration of independence by Northern Ireland and "I cannot now, of course, participate in it."

Mr. Paisley wanted Northern Ireland to be fully integrated into Britain.

Mr. Paisley attacked William Craig, the Vanguard leader and former home affairs minister for Northern Ireland, for seeking "to maintain the falsehood that Stormont was and must be a sovereign parliament."

Meanwhile, William Cardinal Conway, Roman Catholic primate of Ireland, said that he would join with Archbishop G.O. Sims of the Church of Ireland in a service for peace at Armagh Cathedral Sunday. Similar services will be held at 30 centers in Northern Ireland and across the border in the Irish Republic.

Japan Severs Taiwan Links In Formalizing Peking Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

merely "took note" of China's claim to the offshore island. Japan also formally acknowledged its responsibility for causing "enormous damages to the Chinese people through war and deeply repudiated them."

In the interest of friendship between the peoples of China and Japan, China waived all World War II reparations from Japan. The communiqué said the two nations would hold negotiations for other agreements on trade, navigation, aviation, fisheries and other areas.

New services part had been widely anticipated but the move toward agreements on navigation and fisheries had not been foreseen.

The two governments agreed to establish "durable relations of peace and friendship on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and coexistence."

They also promised to solve any future dispute "by peaceful means" without resorting to the use of threat or force.

After the ceremony Mr. Tanaka left Peking accompanied by Mr. Chou to spend a night in Shanghai before flying home at the end of his six-day stay in China.

Today's agreement and a recognition accord with West Germany will leave the United States as the only major world power without diplomatic relations with Peking. Japan became the 78th nation to recognize mainland China.

In Washington the U.S. government gave tacit approval to the Japanese-Chinese ties but re-affirmed that the United States would keep its diplomatic links and treaty alliance with Taiwan. In a carefully measured reaction the State Department said



REINFORCEMENTS—First of F-111 swing-wing fighter-bombers on Takli runway in Thailand Thursday after arriving from U.S. to fly combat missions over North Vietnam.

Hanoi Denies Peace Gain

(Continued from Page 1)

Poliburo, and Xuan Thuy, the chief North Vietnamese negotiator.

The conference was held aboard the presidential yacht, the Sequoia, on the Potomac. President Nixon was taken by helicopter to the yacht from Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland, where he arrived earlier in the evening from California, and was joined by Mr. Kissinger, his deputy, Maj. Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., and the White House chief of staff for domestic affairs, H. R. Haldeman.

Although the administration maintained silence about the Paris talks, a White House official said privately that "it might well indicate at this point" that Mr. Kissinger would be resuming his negotiations with the North Vietnamese perhaps within a week.

Another administration official said that "as a practical proposition," the United States took the view that a cease-fire in Vietnam cannot be arranged before the presidential elections unless "very substantial progress" is made by Oct. 1.

Mrs. Binh in Stockholm

PARIS, Sept. 29 (Reuters).—Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, leader of the Viet Cong delegation to the Vietnam peace talks here, flew from Hanoi to Stockholm today for an official visit to Sweden.

Thien Sees No Change

SAIGON, Sept. 29 (AP).—President Nguyen Van Thieu said today he had not seen any change in the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong position for a negotiated settlement of the Indochina war and declared: "On the contrary, their newest position is more vicious, more stubborn than ever."

In response to a question whether he saw any reason for hope for peace soon, Mr. Thieu replied: "I began to lose any hope because since four years I have hoped every day but four years has gone and my hope is gone. Now I continue to have no hope. But I don't know when that hope will come."

Britain Casts Three Vetoes In UN Council Over Rhodesia

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 29 (Reuters).—Britain cast its veto in the Security Council three times tonight to kill a resolution which would have barred independence for Rhodesia except on the basis of majority rule and after elections by universal suffrage.

The vetoes came in quick succession, first on two separate paragraphs of the resolution proposed by the Council's African members, and then on the draft as a whole.

The African states earlier had dropped from their text a demand that the Council condemn the British government for its failure to take effective measures to bring an end to the "illegal regime" of Prime Minister Ian Smith.

The vote in favor of the resolution was 10-6-1 with the United States, Belgium, France and Italy casting abstentions.

Resolution Directed at U.S.

Earlier the Council adopted by 13-0, with the United States and Britain abstaining, a separate resolution urging the United States, which has resumed the importation of strategic ores from Rhodesia, "to cooperate fully with the United Nations in the effective implementation of sanctions."

The rejected resolution also would have called on Britain, as the administering authority for Rhodesia in UN terms, to "convene as soon as possible a national constitutional conference in which the genuine political representatives of the people of Rhodesia would be able to work out a settlement relating to the future of the territory for subsequent endorsement by the people through free and democratic processes."

As for criminal activity, the biggest event of the last 24 hours has been a raid on a drug manufacturing center in Manila where heroin was produced from a morphine base. The raid, by agents of the constabulary's anti-narcotics unit, resulted in the seizure of 14 kilograms of almost pure heroin estimated to be worth more than \$1 million. A suspected narcotics ringleader named Gan Sui and six other subjects were arrested.

The raid produced the first positive evidence that heroin was being manufactured in the Philippines. Heretofore, it had been

TurboTrain Tested By French Minister

BORDEAUX, Sept. 29 (AP).—French Transport Minister Robert Galley took a test ride at 307 kilometers per hour on the TurboTrain and claimed to be "the world's fastest transport minister on rails."

Mr. Galley said the run south of Bordeaux had been less impressive than the speed indicated because of the comfort of the experimental train, which set a world record for its type in a run at the same speed last August.

A railroad official said that after 3,700 kilometers of testing "enormous progress has been made in the fields of stability, safety and comfort, but the visibility and endurance of the turbines remains to be proven."

Prague-Bonn Pact

BONN, Sept. 29 (Reuters).—West Germany and Czechoslovakia today concluded five days of talks here with the initiating of an agreement to expand trade and increase scientific and technical cooperation.

India's ICC Delegation Quits Saigon Under Ouster Order

By Malcolm W. Browne

SAIGON, Sept. 29 (UPI).—Facing with an expiration order by the Saigon government, the Indian delegation to the International Control Commission ended 18 years of peace-keeping efforts in South Vietnam today, and its diplomats left to re-establish their headquarters in Hanoi.

Heading the last group of seven Indians who left today was Brig. P. N. Khanna, acting chairman of the ICC. He said before boarding the commission's old Boeing Stratoliner for Hanoi that he did not know what working or living arrangements had been made in Hanoi.

India, Canada and Poland have always had commission facilities in Hanoi, but since the late 1950s, the headquarters had been in Saigon.

The commission came into being on July 28, 1954, as the result of the Geneva conference ending the Indochina war between France and the Vietnamese government headed by the late Ho Chi Minh.

India, Canada, Poland and the commission is made up of delegations from India, which is the permanent chairman, Canada and Poland. Diplomats and military officers from all three countries were stationed in the capital of North and South Vietnam, as well as Laos and Cambodia.

The commission still operates in Hanoi, its operation in Cambodia was closed in 1968 by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and has not responded since his ouster in 1970.

Under the agreement, the delegates were supposed to have the freedom to make on-site inspections for true violations, reporting their findings to Hanoi and the Soviet Union. They were also responsible for peace-keeping operations in the six-mile-wide Demilitarized Zone established between North and South Vietnam.

But neither South Vietnam (at the time officially called the state of Vietnam) nor the United States signed the 1954 Geneva agreement. From the beginning it was apparent that the commission had very little real power apart from the diplomatic impact of its resolutions, reports and white papers.

Violations Piled Up

In the late 1960s, hostilities had begun to resume in Indochina, and complaints of true violations began to pile up. Among the alleged violations was the refusal by the Saigon government to participate in all-Vietnamese elections, as provided for in the Geneva Agreement.

In drafting resolutions there were frequently sharp disagreements among the Indians, Poles and Canadians, but three separate documents would emerge. Ordinarily, Poland supported North Vietnamese charges, Canada supported Saigon's charges and India would try to take a neutral position.

India maintained diplomatic

relations with both Vietnam and both Hanoi and Saigon had maintained consulates in New Delhi. This situation is expected to continue, despite today's expulsion by Saigon of the Indian commission delegation.

South Vietnam's relations with India deteriorated sharply after the latter decided last Jan. 7 to raise its relations with Hanoi to the embassy level.

U.S. Efforts Failed

NEW DELHI, Sept. 29 (UPI).—An Indian official source here today said that the United States "tried to dissuade" the South Vietnamese government from refusing visas to Indian officials of the ICC. The denial of visas, effective Sunday, led Indians to move their operations headquarters to Hanoi.

Freed Pilots Are Taken To Hospitals

(Continued from Page 1)

pilot was shot down five months ago.

All three pilots had willingly agreed before the plane landed to doff their Hanoi-made uniforms and put on new military uniforms that were placed aboard the Scandinavian jetliner Copenhagen.

"I see the military has gone wide-eyed," Lt. Gentry joked, after studying his new uniform. The first he had worn in more than four years.

"I've been away so long I've forgotten how to put the insignia on," he added.

Maj. Elias declared, "It feels great," after putting on his Force blues. Lt. Charles has a "V" sign and said, "It's okay."

Members of the Committee Liaison and anti-war groups were asked by the North Vietnamese to escort the pilots home—protested both what they termed the military's urging of men to wear uniforms and confrontation with Mrs. "P" and her son.

At a latest airport news conference, David Dellinger, a chairman of the committee, declared that the pilots "had been promised that they would be free to speak to the press" upon being and could also "go to a safe room where they could talk to other prisoners-of-war."

He said the military's interference with the pilots' release jeopardized future prisoner releases by North Vietnam. "I cannot release," he said, "a first step in the peace effort. It was incumbent upon the United States to respond in a similar manner."

The Hanoi radio accused the U.S. government today of "containing and shameful interference" with the release of the pilots by taking them to military hospitals.

Marcos Fires 452 in Starting Purge of Entire Civil Service

(Continued from Page 1)

the Public Works Department from demolishing illegal river dikes or building essential roads.

Meanwhile, arrests of individuals for reasons of criminal or proscribed political activities continued today, but only one new name was officially released. It was reported that Luis Beltran, a newspaper columnist who has been a severe critic of the Marcos government, had been detained.

As for criminal activity, the biggest event of the last 24 hours has been a raid on a drug manufacturing center in Manila where heroin was produced from a morphine base. The raid, by agents of the constabulary's anti-narcotics unit, resulted in the seizure of 14 kilograms of almost pure heroin estimated to be worth more than \$1 million. A suspected narcotics ringleader named Gan Sui and six other subjects were arrested.

The raid produced the first positive evidence that heroin was being manufactured in the Philippines. Heretofore, it had been

Iceland Accuses Britain in UN Over Fishing

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 29 (Reuters).—Iceland's Foreign Minister Bjarne Agnarsson charged today that Britain had continued to send fishing vessels inside the new 50-mile limit in violation of Icelandic laws and regulations. Serious incidents have already occurred because of the British action, he said.

Mr. Agnarsson, who devoted his entire speech in the UN General Assembly's annual debate to the "red war" against the "people of the world," said that the "vital interests" of the people of Iceland were involved.

A British delegation is scheduled to begin talks in Iceland next week in preparation for a further round of ministerial negotiations for an interim solution.

This has arisen because of Iceland's unilateral extension of its fishery limits from 12 to 50 nautical miles on Sept. 1. Both Britain and West Germany hold that this extension is against international law.

Wait-and-See Attitude

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP).—The U.S. government and American financial interests, with a stake of \$1 billion or more in the Philippines, are taking a close-mouthed, wait-and-see attitude toward the drastic martial law program of President Marcos.

It is understood here that a series of economic crises are to be named soon by Mr. Marcos to take over various sectors of the Philippine economy.

The State Department declined to comment on the situation, and American business leaders here for the 124th World Bank and International Monetary Fund meetings recommending that American investors in the Philippines be cool and be sympathetic rather than critical while we wait to see what happens.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALABAMA	29	85	Cloudy
ALASKA	12	50	Overcast
ARIZONA	13	55	Clear
ARKANSAS	19	65	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	20	68	Cloudy
COLORADO	18	65	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	19	65	Cloudy
DELAWARE	19	65	Cloudy
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	19	65	Cloudy
FLORIDA	20	68	Cloudy
GEORGIA	20	68	Cloudy
HAWAII	20	68	Cloudy
ILLINOIS	19	65	Cloudy
INDIANA	19	65	Cloudy
IOWA	19	65	Cloudy
KANSAS	19	65	Cloudy
KENTUCKY	19	65	Cloudy
LOUISIANA	19	65	Cloudy
MAINE	19	65	Cloudy
MARYLAND	19	65	Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	19	65	Cloudy
MICHIGAN	19	65	Cloudy
MINNESOTA	19	65	Cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	19	65	Cloudy
MISSOURI	19	65	Cloudy
MONTANA	19	65	Cloudy
NEBRASKA	19	65	Cloudy
NEVADA	19	65	Cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	19	65	Cloudy
NEW JERSEY	19	65	Cloudy
NEW MEXICO	19	65	Cloudy
NEW YORK	19	65	Cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	19	65	Cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	19	65	Cloudy
OHIO	19	65	Cloudy
OKLAHOMA	19	65	Cloudy
OREGON	19	65	Cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	19	65	Cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	19	65	Cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	19	65	Cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	19	65	Cloudy
TENNESSEE	19	65	Cloudy
TEXAS	19	65	Cloudy
UTAH	19	65	Cloudy
VIRGINIA	19	65	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	19	65	Cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	19	65	Cloudy
WISCONSIN	19	65	Cloudy
WYOMING	19	65	Cloudy

(Weather forecasts by U.S. Coast Guard, 1972, Oct. 1, 1972)

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2 Witnesses At Odds on Navy Raids

Senators Widen the 'Lavelle Probe'

By David E. Rosenbaum
WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (UPI)—A former Navy pilot told the Senate Armed Services Committee yesterday that his aircraft carrier off Vietnam had been instructed in late 1971 and early 1972 to bomb targets in North Vietnam regardless of whether they were fired upon first. This would have been in violation of the rules of engagement at that time.

But another pilot on the same carrier told the committee that although bombing raids were planned, they were not to be dropped if the planes were not attacked.

Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., the committee chairman, said after yesterday's hearing that he was "deeply concerned about several matters in this whole picture"—both the testimony yesterday and the charges that Lt. Gen. John D. Lavelle, since carried off retirement from the Air Force, had ordered more than 20 unauthorized raids over North Vietnam.

The first pilot to appear before the committee was William Gregg Groepper, who resigned his lieutenant's commission and left the Navy this month, his four-year tour of duty having expired. A letter Mr. Groepper had written Sen. Stennis alleging "authorized bombing attacks led yesterday's hearing."

Briefing Sessions

According to Sen. Stennis and other members of the committee, Mr. Groepper said that pilots aboard the aircraft carrier *Constitution* were given closed-circuit television briefings before their raids. The raids were ostensibly reconnaissance missions with armed bombers accompanying the reconnaissance planes in case there was an enemy attack.

Mr. Groepper was reported to have told the senators that the gist of the briefings before three different missions in December, 1971, and January, 1972, was that the bombers were to drop their bombs even if they did not draw fire.

On two of these missions, over Quang Lang airfield in North Vietnam, the planes were attacked by surface-to-air missiles and anti-aircraft fire, and the bombs were unloaded. The third mission was scrapped because of bad weather.

The second man to testify yesterday was Lt. Charles William Moore Jr., a Naval Academy graduate who is currently stationed in Jacksonville, Fla. According to the senators, Lt. Moore acknowledged that the television briefings often took place as late as two days before the missions were scheduled and that the possible bombing targets were described in detail.

Contrary Testimony
Lt. Moore was said to have told the committee that intelligence officers told them to expect to draw enemy fire and to unload their bombs on the targets. But Lt. Moore also said that the pilots were told not to drop their bombs over North Vietnam if, in fact, they were not fired upon.

The commanding officer of the installation, Capt. J. D. Ward, interviewed by telephone from an Diego yesterday, denied that there were any orders to drop bombs without drawing enemy fire and said that Mr. Groepper must have been talking about briefings before reconnaissance flights. Capt. Ward added: "All missions were approved by her authorities. We didn't go out and bomb something of our own. But that's not to say that higher authorities would not want us to perform such activities."

68 Congressmen Hit Soviet Trade

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (UPI)—Sixty-eight congressmen have backed legislation to suspend trade negotiations with the Soviet Union until Moscow drops its policy of requiring an education tax on Russian Jews emigrating.

The group, headed by Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D., N.Y., introduced the bill to suspend the trade talks. "It is inappropriate to offer trade concessions, including most favored nation status, as long as the Soviets are holding their Jewish citizens for ransom," Rosenthal said in a speech before the House.



A DIFFERENT ANGLE—There are many ways to catch a fish, and this St. Petersburg, Fla., fisherman seems to have a real friend and adviser in this pet pelican.

With Latest Soviet Arms

Russia Confirms It Trains Syrians

MOSCOW, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Soviet Union revealed today that its advisers were training the Syrian armed forces with the latest Soviet weapons.

Official word on the newest Kremlin move in the Middle East

—announced by the Communist party organ, Pravda—confirmed a report last weekend by Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird that Moscow has begun airlifts of personnel and armaments to Syria.

Western diplomats here saw

the Soviet decision to publicize their actions as a thinly veiled warning to Israel against any attack on Syria similar to the two-day search-and-destroy mission into Lebanon Sept. 16-17.

The Syrian armed forces have been in a state of alert since the Israeli raid, and reports circulating in the Arab world that Israel is planning an attack on Syria have been widely published in the Soviet press.

In a discussion of overall Soviet cooperation with Syria, Pravda stated today that "Syria is also being supplied with the latest weapons for its armed forces and receives help in the training of its military cadres."

Ouster From Egypt

Syria has been receiving Soviet weapons for several years, but Soviet attention to Damascus and neighboring Iraq increased following the Egyptian expulsion of Soviet military advisers last July.

Lebanese newspapers have reported that SAM-2 ground-to-air missiles have been installed in Syria.

Mr. Laird said that the Russians were shipping new supplies of arms to Damascus and expressed official U.S. "concern" about it.

The Pravda report was the first public word that the Syrians were now being trained by Russian advisers to man the SAM sites and use the new weapons.

Western diplomats also noted that the Kremlin report quashed Arab suggestions that news of Soviet airlifts were rumors planted by U.S. intelligence agents.

Plans for escalating Soviet military shipments to Syria were apparently set last July when President Hafez Assad held two days of talks with the Soviet leadership, just one week before Egypt announced the expulsion of the Soviet military advisers.

Treasury Bars Tax Break for Wheat Exporters

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (UPI)—The Treasury Department turned down today the request of U.S. export firms for a tax break on the sale of American wheat to the Soviet Union.

The refusal was contained in additional proposed regulations that the Treasury Department announced for the Domestic International Sales Corp. program.

Acting under a 1971 law, Continental Grain Co., the largest exporter involved in the 400-million-bushel sale to Russia, asked the Treasury to forgive the taxes on half its profits on the transaction.

The law allows a U.S. company to set up a special corporation to handle its receipts from exports, and defer indefinitely the taxes on half the profits.

Sen. Harry Byrd Jr., D., Va., complained yesterday that granting the tax forgiveness would cost the taxpayer "another \$100 million or so" in addition to the \$131.6 million in subsidies paid out to exporters.

Spiked Tires Banned

BONN, Sept. 29 (Reuters)—The West German government plans to ban the use of spiked winter tires because of the damage they do to roads, Transport Minister Lauritz Lauritzen told a press conference here today.

Rogers Sees New Mideast Peace Hopes

Says Recent Violence Is Minor Setback

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (UPI)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said last night that, despite recent setbacks, "the forces favoring a peaceful settlement" in the Middle East "still have the upper hand."

Mr. Rogers, addressing the 50th anniversary dinner of the Council on Foreign Relations here, said that, "at the time of the brutal assassinations in Munich, the climate for a settlement was improving. However, those killings have set off deplorable patterns of action and counteraction and have seriously clouded prospects of early progress."

Nevertheless, the secretary added, American diplomatic contacts with both sides "in the Middle East have 'reopened' the administration that Israeli and Arab advocates of peace are still dominant."

Mr. Rogers said that the administration was "determined to do all it can to bring about the negotiations between the parties which are the key to peace. With advances throughout the world now talking to each other, there is no good reason why differences in the Middle East should be an exception. Momentum toward a settlement must be regained," he said, "and we remain available to play a helpful role."

Engagement Policy

In a wide-ranging review of administration foreign policy, the secretary said, "We are moving from a policy once characterized by containment into a policy characterized by engagement."

The hallmarks of the new policy, he said, were efforts to encourage all governments "to talk to each other," to create an international atmosphere "more open to the free flow of peoples and ideas and of goods and capital," and to "promote a reduction in reliance on force."

He said that President Nixon's proposals for ending the war in Southeast Asia "would bring a negotiated peace, fair to both sides. I can assure you" he told the 1,000 dinner guests, "we are pursuing negotiations seriously with that in mind."

The secretary also asserted the administration's determination to insure the adequacy of American military strength.

American policy, he said, is "not one of military supremacy, but it is one of military sufficiency. It is that sufficiency that has made it possible for us to negotiate in confidence." He said that "to weaken our defense posture now—to be forced to fall back to a reliance on nuclear weapons—will be a mistake of major proportions."

A Renoir Stolen

GRENOBLE, Sept. 29 (Reuters)—A home-made bomb exploded in a crowded supermarket today and sent three women to a hospital with slight injuries.

Police immediately sealed off the area and seized more than 130 Arabs working nearby for questioning.

It was the first such incident in Jerusalem for several months, but the second time in three years that the supermarket on the corner of King George and Agmon Streets, has been the scene of violence. In 1969, two students died in a guerrilla attack there.

Two further sabotage incidents were reported in what appeared to be a resurgence of Arab terrorism inside Israeli-held territory.

A grenade exploded in the Gaza Strip, but caused no casualties. A booby-trapped explosive charge was found near the Israeli kibbutz of Yed Hanana, on the old Jordanian-Israel border, a military source said.

The charge was dismantled and a curfew was clamped on the area of Gaza City where the grenade was thrown.

Today's victims were Margarita de Ochoa, wife of the second secretary at the Venezuelan Embassy, Elina Schwartz, an Ameri-

Al Ahram Assails Numeiri

Sudan Recalls Military Units At Suez, Ousts 200 Egyptians

CAIRO, Sept. 29 (Reuters)—Sudan today recalled some of its military units from Egypt and ordered 200 Egyptian professors in Sudan to return home as relations between Cairo and Khartoum reached a new low.

Sudanese military units—a token force of a few hundred men—have been stationed at the Suez Canal front since the 1967 war with Israel.

Relations between the two countries have been worsening since Sudan last week attempted to thwart a Libyan effort to fly arms and men to support Uganda President Idi Amin.

In a strongly-worded statement, an Egyptian official spokesman accused the Sudanese of lacking frankness, and said: "It would have been preferable for the Sudanese government to adopt the method of frank discussion instead of stirring up issues which we do not wish to be a cause of argument."

The latest move on recalling Sudanese troops from their positions in Egypt follows the withdrawal of two Egyptian companies, and the request that Egyptian professors be recalled from Khartoum.

Other Preoccupations
Sudanese President Gaafar Numeiri has been criticized in Egyptian newspapers for moving away from the Arab camp and becoming preoccupied with black African problems.

Earlier today, the influential Egyptian newspaper *Al-Ahram* reported that Egypt had decided to withdraw its 200-man teaching staff at the Khartoum section of Cairo University.

The move followed Sudan's expulsion of the Egyptian rector, Mohammed Oweida, and other Egyptian students who should be enrolled in Khartoum.

Sudanese authorities had ordered the number reduced from 2,000 to 500, *Al-Ahram* said.

The Middle East News Agency this afternoon carried a denial of the *Al-Ahram* story from an unnamed official source. He was quoted as saying that Egypt was not withdrawing any of its teaching staff from Khartoum unilaterally, but would do so if Khartoum asked them to leave.

There have been bitter exchanges between Cairo and Khartoum following Sudan's turning back of the Libyan planes flying to Uganda. Today's government statement said that Egypt did not wish "to enter in any side battle with the Sudan government or any other Arab country."

The spokesman said that Egypt had no problems with Sudan, "but the method adopted by the Sudanese government and its attempts to involve us in matters in which we do not at all wish to be involved... is not compatible with the method of frankness which should be the method of dealing between two sisterly countries such as Egypt and Sudan."

Resident Numeiri said he stepped the Libyan planes which finally got through to Entebbe, because he did not want the Uganda-Tanzania conflict to escalate.

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Border Fight Reported by Two Yemens

Each Side Claims Other Started It

BEIRUT, Sept. 29 (Reuters)—Border fighting has broken out between North Yemen and South Yemen, with each side blaming the other for starting it.

The fighting came as an Arab League committee was preparing to visit the area early in a bid to settle disputes between the two Yemens, who have been waging a bitter verbal war for months on border issues.

In a statement issued here today, the South Yemen Embassy said regular North Yemen troops, backed by Russian-built T-34 tanks and heavy artillery, and "mercenaries" crossed the border into South Yemen on Tuesday night.

The statement said the force continued its attack until last night and occupied four villages. It said that 25 people, including women and children and a number of South Yemeni soldiers, were killed when North Yemeni troops shelled a post near the border.

North Yemen Reply

In a reply, the North Yemen Embassy in Beirut accused the South Yemeni forces of launching a ground and air attack on Qatab town for the second day running. It did not report any casualties.

Qatab is just 1 mile from the North Yemen border and close to the site of the alleged attack by the North Yemeni forces.

In a report out of its capital of Sana'a, North Yemen claimed its troops had shot down a South Yemeni fighter over the border. An official source claimed that South Yemeni planes were piloted by foreigners but did not identify them.

The border in the rugged mountainous area, in the southwest corner of the Arabian Peninsula, is not defined. South Yemen is the former British Protectorate of Aden.

The South Yemen Embassy statement said that the mercenaries were led by Russian Colonel Ashraf, former commander of the South Yemen Army, and two former army officers.

According to South Yemen's ruling National Liberation Front, the mercenaries are its political opponents, including disbanded army and police personnel who fled to North Yemen when South Yemen achieved independence in 1967.

South Africa Plans TV Service for 1976

PRETORIA, Sept. 29 (Reuters)—South Africa's first television service will open in January 1976, Education Minister Johannes van der Spuy announced tonight after a cabinet meeting.

Television was originally planned for next year, but has been repeatedly postponed in the face of numerous obstacles, including an anti-TV lobby.

The television service will be in color and have six channels, divided equally between Afrikaans and English-language programs.

Hunger Strike
BONN, Sept. 29 (UPI)—Thirteen members of the GUPPS and GUPA Palestinian student and worker organizations went on a hunger strike today to protest restrictive actions against Arabs in West Germany.

A spokesman for the group said they would continue the strike until West German authorities stopped "humiliating" Arabs as if they all belonged to Palestinian terrorist organizations.

Thousands of Arabs residing in this country have been rounded up in recent weeks for investigation following the massacre by Palestinians of 11 Israeli Olympic team members earlier this month.

Hundreds more have been refused entry into West Germany and others have been deported in the wake of a subsequent nationwide security crackdown.

Palestinians to Meet
BEIRUT, Sept. 29 (UPI)—Leaders of the Palestinian guerrilla movement will meet within a few days to discuss a proposal by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat for the creation of a Palestinian government-in-exile, a guerrilla spokesman said today.

Spanish Prince Ends Visit
STUTTGART, Germany, Sept. 29 (UPI)—Prince Juan Carlos of Spain ended a five-day official visit to West Germany today and left for Madrid aboard a special jet, an embassy spokesman said.

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Come to the flavor of Marlboro



البريد

Africa in the Assembly

It took a certain amount of courage to assail Uganda's policies in the UN General Assembly, as Sir Alec Douglas-Home did this week. To be sure, Sir Alec had an excellent case, but the African bloc has a strong tendency to view global concerns from a very continental viewpoint. The bloc is by no means alone in this, but is, perhaps, less sophisticated in its means of stating its own positions.

That the expulsion of the Asians from Uganda was racial in concept and brutal in execution is plain enough. The Ugandan representative, naturally, put the matter on an economic basis, and said that the fact that those who were emigrating or internment were Asians was quite "coincidental." But the Ugandans seem to have made no particular effort to decide which of the Asians owned how much of the country's wealth, or what they had done to earn it. Rather, they preferred the simple method of distributing the wealth by removing the Asians, much as agrarian Communists distribute the land by killing the landowners.

It is also interesting that Mr. Grace S. Ibingira, Uganda's representative, urged that this be considered a matter between Britain and Uganda, and stated that if the matter were placed on the agenda of the Assembly, "We shall take it that we are being bullied by a former imperial power into submission on a matter with which they are without right." But at the same time, five African states and Guyana, which is a kind of Africa in exile (except when the local residents of Asian descent are in control of the govern-

ment) have joined to blame Britain for not doing more to remove the white government from Rhodesia. In other words, from the African point of view, the old colonial powers have no rights in Africa, only responsibilities.

If this should be considered a kind of cosmic justice for the sin of colonialism, it might have some arguments in its favor, although here, too, there could be dispute over just what that sin really was, what the real condition of the black masses in Africa was before colonization and the precise balance of exploitation and improvement. But as a practical question for a world organization, neither Rhodesia nor Uganda can be approached in those terms.

The creation of an essentially black, viable, reasonably stable and increasingly prosperous Africa is not a radical dream. It is something that the Africans, and their global neighbors, must work to insure. The elements already exist over most of the continent, in the large number of states that have been created since World War II, as well as in the older nations that have persisted through many years.

But the task cannot be parceled out by skin color alone, or even by economic status alone. Some of the African states recognize this—just as some non-African states still refuse to accept it. But for the General Assembly, as a responsible body organized to provide a voice, and, one may still hope, a structure for a just world order, a color line, no matter whom it may help or hinder, cannot be allowed to exist.

Three Prisoners Return

The controversy over the three American prisoners just returned by Hanoi illustrates nothing so much as the politically and morally ambiguous nature of the limited war the United States is fighting in Vietnam. In an "ordinary" war, prisoners would not be released until the end of hostilities, and their return would be arranged by the appropriate authorities. But in this undeclared, unconventional war, the prisoners have become a pawn, so used in the diplomacy and propaganda of both sides. Hanoi has used the prospect of their release to play on American public opinion in order to undercut the American terms for a settlement. The administration has played upon their continued detention to help explain its continued conduct of the war.

In this instance, Hanoi's motives for releasing three men—and specifically for releasing them to peace activists and for insisting that they no longer serve the American war effort—are not hard to guess. North Vietnam evidently hopes to strengthen the American anti-war movement, to encourage the McGovern forces, and to induce the remaining prisoners to be similarly cooperative. Whether any of these purposes will be effectively served is open to question. For by finally deciding to let the three come home more or less in the manner of Hanoi's choosing and by dropping its earlier hints of court-martial, the Nixon administration may have deprived North Vietnam of the confrontation it probably counted on to score its points. The administration's relaxed attitude is good politics and good diplomacy too.

The three former POWs, in their Copenhagen press conference while en route to the United States, revealed the full delicacy

of their situation. They avoided overtly political statements. But, with the cruel condition of their still-imprisoned comrades foremost in mind, they declared that the only way to ensure their return is to end the war. On this everyone agrees. The argument comes on the terms. Explicitly, the three in Copenhagen did not endorse one set of terms or another; implicitly, they lent support to Hanoi's. Some Americans may fault them for this. We would not; we would hope the administration would not. The ordeal of these men and the plight of prisoners still held in Indochina compel compassion, above all else.

One cannot regard the release of the three without wondering what part the event may have in the hidden drama now being played out in the succession of secret talks between Henry Kissinger and North Vietnam's Le Duc Tho. At this stage of the war, at this stage of the secret talks, and at this stage of the American political campaign, it is hard to believe that this particular event can play any significant role at all. We do not profess to know whether the settlement rumors spurred by Mr. Kissinger's activity have to do more with the Republican campaign or with substantive diplomacy. It is indisputable, however, that no matter what political comfort some may think Hanoi is affording to George McGovern by the prisoner release, Hanoi is giving incomparably more political comfort to Richard Nixon by being a party to the latest diplomatic exchanges. At this point, it is enough to welcome home Major Elias and Lieutenants Charles and Gardley and to hope that the other prisoners and missing will be following them soon.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Scant Ulster Progress

The conference on the political future of Northern Ireland, held this week in England, was badly handicapped from the onset by the refusal of four of Ulster's seven parties to participate. British minister William Whitelaw, who presided, insists that the sessions produced "a thoroughly constructive dialogue and exchange of views," but his task of devising even a modest step toward an Ulster solution appears as difficult as ever.

All that the three participating parties could agree on was the principle that Northern Ireland should remain under British sovereignty unless a majority of its 1.5 million people decided otherwise, and the need for some kind of provincial assembly to replace the suspended Stormont parliament. There was no "give" in the positions of any of the participants on such crucial matters as the method of electing the Assembly, the makeup of the executive or cabinet and the control of security in the province.

Most discouraging was the fact that the Unionist party, which dominated Ulster for half a century, called essentially for restoration of the same government setup that Britain suspended in March and that is wholly unacceptable to most Catholics. Former Prime Minister Brian Faulkner proposed a 100-member parliament, rather than

the old 52-man Assembly; but his offer to share power by giving Catholics three parliamentary committee chairmanships was the identical proposal rejected by the minority last year.

Mr. Faulkner still opposes proportional representation in parliamentary elections—a system advocated even by many Protestants as fairer to the Catholic minority. He insists that the cabinet inevitably all-Protestant under his formula—select the committee chairmen rather than having parliament elect them. In short, Mr. Faulkner evidently foresees business as of old at Stormont—a resumption of the Protestant domination and control that did so much to provoke the violence in Ulster in the first place.

Two ingredients imperative for any viable solution in Northern Ireland are flexibility on the part of the Unionist party, still spokesman for most Protestants, and full participation in negotiations by the Social Democratic and Labor party, spokesman for most of the Catholic community. With Mr. Faulkner maintaining a hard line in the conference just concluded and the SDLP boycotting it altogether, it is hard indeed to see any daylight ahead for Mr. Whitelaw.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 25, 1897

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Mr. Sewall has reported from Honolulu that Japan is willing to accept an indemnity of \$10,000 in settlement of her claims against the United States for damage caused to Japanese subjects there by the annexation of Hawaii. It is not known yet whether this offer is likely to be accepted by the United States. Also before Congress will be the proposal that the United States purchase the Danish West India Islands.

Fifty Years Ago

September 25, 1922

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Mr. Hughes' statement on Near East policy is approved by the New York Herald, which declares it to be in harmony with American interests in keeping open the waters from the mouth of the Dardanelles to the Black Sea; but that in going no further, Mr. Hughes was looking carefully after the traditional policy of American non-interference with the Old World political games and territorial loots, but not losing sight of the future.



Prisoners of the Past

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The Communist leaders in Hanoi keep on making American public opinion. They seem to believe that if they release three U.S. prisoners to anti-war and anti-Nixon propagandists, while holding on to the other prisoners, the American people will be impressed by their generosity and turn to George McGovern in the election as a way to end the war and bring all the American prisoners home.

Even from the Communist point of view, this is undoubtedly wrong on several counts. First, the three released prisoners will not all agree to follow the Communist propaganda lines when they come home. Second, releasing a few prisoners to critics of the President and supporters of Sen. McGovern is obviously an interference in the American election if not actually a form of blackmail, which hurts both McGovern and Hanoi.

It is true that the Communist leaders in Hanoi are doing what most governments do with prisoners of war. They are holding on to them and trying to use them to force the President to accept Hanoi's terms of peace. But in the present conditions of the war and American politics and public opinion, both their assumptions and their tactics are embittering the people they are trying to persuade.

anti-war activists, but to their families.

The Communist leaders cannot use the prisoners to force Nixon to accept their peace terms for fear of losing the election in November. He is too far ahead for that.

They cannot win support from the American voters or help McGovern by releasing their prisoners to the President's critics. If they turned all the prisoners over to the wives, parents and children of the captive Americans, how would President Nixon explain to the American people that it was necessary to carry on the war and the most savage bombing of the century?

Kissinger's Point

This is the point Henry Kissinger has been trying to make to the Communist leaders in his private talks with Le Duc Tho in Paris. He has been trying to tell them that their efforts to manipulate the American prisoners won't work, won't defeat Nixon in November, but merely give Nixon a mandate to carry on the war in his second term.

Kissinger made the same point in his missions to Moscow and Peking, and the Russians and the Chinese, who support Hanoi but need an accommodation with Washington, have worked quietly for compromise. But Hanoi is not listening, even to Moscow or Peking. It is making the same mistake about America that Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon made about North Vietnam in the last few years. It thinks the United States will collapse under pressure, just as the last three American Presidents thought North Vietnam would collapse when we sent our men and bombers into the battle, but Washington's assumptions in the past didn't work out that way, and Hanoi's assumptions now are not working out either.

Hanoi is still thinking that McGovern may win the presidency in Washington, and Washington is

still hoping that Gen. Thieu will somehow retain the presidency in Saigon, and hold South Vietnam together, but the odds are against it both ways.

Compromise Needed

Accordingly, sometime, and hopefully before the American presidential election in November, both sides are going to have to compromise in the peace talks at Paris. Hanoi is not going to win by using the prisoners to help McGovern, and Washington is not going to win by insisting that Thieu must retain power in Saigon.

The longer Hanoi holds on to the American prisoners, and the longer Washington insists on supporting Thieu, the longer the war is likely to go on, and this will only increase the tragedy for everybody concerned. They are all prisoners now, not only the three Americans who have come home, and the prisoners left behind, but the governments in Hanoi and Washington, who are still working on assumptions that are out of date.

Enter the Industrial Power End of French Era

By James Goldsborough

PARIS.—It went largely unnoticed amid explanations of scandals, the French Constitution and the Common Market, but Mr. Pompidou's answer to the last question at his press conference last week was really the best.

"Chère Vieille France!" he cried, with a great wave of his arms. "La bonne cuisine, les hautes coutures et de bonnes exportations, du cognac, du champagne, des bouillottes ou du bouillottes!" Then he came to the point: "All that has ended, mesdames," said the president, France no longer accepted that previous role. France was an industrial power.

The old France was dead, he proclaimed. French businessmen had awakened; its ambassadors renounced their "cups of tea and little cakes" on embassy verandas, and France was starting to have "commercial counselors who knew something about commerce and knew how to counsel." Most people greatly applauded this Pompidouian virtuosity. And in their applause they forgot the question.

Political Pressure?

It had been simple enough: Was France bringing strong political pressures on its neighbors to aid French industry? Two neighbors were mentioned, Italy and Switzerland; and two industries, color television and jet aircraft.

The answer Mr. Pompidou slipped in amidst the flourishes was, yes, and France would go on doing it and people better get used to it. As for himself, "I am resigned to the criticism," he said. He appeared very pleased.

It is not necessarily that the methods France used in the Swiss and Italian affairs are different from those used by other countries; but the facts in these two affairs are known, and they help throw light on how the international politico-industrial combines operate. One man, who knows the story, says, "This is the sort of thing that could become one of the chronic problems between Europe and America."

The television affair is known well enough and does not involve America. Italy, which has no color television, saw its entire television industry stagnating. Reluctant anyway to plunge into this costly field, when the nation could use the money for more pressing matters, the Italians were ready to choose PAL, the cheaper and simpler West German system, over SECAM, the French rival.

The French used naked political pressure to change the Italian mind. French credits for Italian regional development were dangled, and Mr. Pompidou began talking of "sister nations" and their shared "Latinness." A common "Mediterranean policy" was conceived. All this caused the Italian government to hesitate, and it still is. Italy still has no color television.

Defense at Stake

The Swiss affair is more complex, for it involves not a luxury, like television, but Swiss defense. Historically, Swiss defense has

had one basic doctrine: Defend the mountain strongholds, the *redoubts*. After a series of "dragon's teeth," the angled concrete anti-tank pillars, across the mountains. The role of the Swiss Air Force is to support the ground defender. The strategy dissuades the enemy; a 12-day Hitler, from invading, to the losses would be too great. This doctrine is still in force though there are nuclear times and the Swiss have no nuclear weapons.

The role of the air force is a critical that when it became time to modernize their aircraft. In 1963, the Swiss began long and costly evaluations. The choice eventually was between Ling-Temco-Vought's Corsair A7C (specifically designed for the Swiss) and the Dassault Mirage-III, also developed with the Swiss in mind. The Mirage-III, tailored for short runways, with steep approaches as in the mountains.

The Swiss, who 10 years ago had a government scandal over Mirages when it had to reduce an order for 100 planes to 50 because of unexpected cost evaluations, spent \$25 million, a final, last month, the Defense Ministry recommended buying 60 Corsairs for \$240 million. The joy at LTV was evident.

The Swiss held that the Mirage-III was better for the Swiss role—ground support. In fact, one Swiss remarker ironically, "The Mirage was best for us... as soon as it is going; it was out of the country."

During this same time, however, Switzerland was involved in complicated trade negotiations with the Common Market. Brussels, and during these talks France started talking about "Europeanness." Like the Italians, the Swiss hesitated.

"It was a terrible mistake to get the trade talks out of it way first," says one Swiss source. Two weeks ago the Swiss government rejected the Defense Ministry's recommendation. Switzerland, said a statement, "political and military considerations" would buy neither plane.

Antique Air Force

The air force chief of staff, Eugen Studer, threw up his hands in despair. "The air force is going to turn into an antique shop," he claimed. A leading Swiss political analyst, surprisingly that the decision would lead to a total reorganization of Swiss military thinking.

Competition is murderous in the armaments business, and French methods are not so different from methods the United States has used, especially in making sure that West German boys U.S. planes.

A French military expert wrote recently of the new battles in the air, especially as the Dutch and the Belgians get ready to modernize their air forces. Or can ask if the battles to be arms aren't in their way it murderous as those they are used in. And one can wonder what Mr. Pompidou really should be proud.

The American Sphinx

By Joseph Kraft

SAN FRANCISCO.—Anybody trying to read the riddle of the sphinx that is American public opinion this year should cast an eye over the ballot here in California. Apart from the names of the candidates, it includes a series of highly revealing proposals, or initiatives, thrown up for public decision by petition of the citizenry.

Those initiatives show that the country, or at least California, is spinning its wheels politically as rarely before. Dissatisfaction with present leaders has caused well-meaning people to strike out in ways that are almost certainly self-defeating.

The initiatives are a particularly good guide to the American sphinx because they are not easy to get on the ballot. More than 5 percent of the number of votes cast for governor in the last election, that is, over 325,000 signatures, are required.

10 Initiatives

In the early postwar years, highly publicized and well-financed drives used to put quite a few initiatives up to public vote. There were 10 initiatives on the ballot back in 1948. But sophistication about publicized drives has been developing. The number of initiatives able to get the required number of signatures has been declining since. There were four in 1954, two in 1956, one in 1958 and none in 1970. This year, in sharp contrast, there are nine initiatives on the ballot.

All nine, in further contrast with the past, were brought to public attention by small groups working without benefit of highly financed public relations operations. A tiny activist group of young people calling themselves California Marijuana Initiative, for example, was able to get on the ballot a proposal removing criminal penalties against adults using or growing pot.

Another striking feature of the initiatives this year is the wide range, not to say crazy mix, of grievances. One initiative would severely limit property taxes. An-

other would reinstate the death penalty. A third, which seems to have aroused curious little attention, would ban all busing for racial purposes.

A fourth would impose tighter controls on obscenity. A fifth would make illegal some of the tactics practiced by Cesar Chavez to organize agricultural workers. A sixth would assert tight ecological control over the California coastline, including all port facilities.

Leaders able to reconcile such divergent drives are probably yet unborn, and one is tempted to feel sympathy for officials subjected to such contrary pressures. But in most cases, the spur to initiative has been inactivity by federal, state and local officials. Everybody here agrees that something has to be done about property taxes. Still, nothing was done. So an interested group pushed the issue as an initiative and found a very strong response. The same goes for the initiative protecting coastal waters.

A particularly nice example is the case of marijuana. The best estimates are that one-third of the California population smokes pot. But under California law, smoking pot can be treated as a felony subject to penalties of up to five years in prison.

There is widespread belief that this anomaly should be corrected by statute. But since President Nixon and Gov. Ronald Reagan have been running against drug users, mere state legislators are understandably reluctant to get into something that could hurt them politically. Hence the outmoded and absurd law has been kept on the books leaving the field open for the tiny group that put forward the petition for reform.

One big question remains. Apart from shooting off steam, what good do these initiatives accomplish? Nobody can be sure and once again the marijuana initiative is a good case in point. It will almost certainly be defeated, and a recent poll by Meritt Field shows it going down nearly 2 to 1.

But backers of the initiative argue that debate will have an educative effect, sure to achieve reform in a couple of years. To many persons, including me, the opposite seems more likely. My feeling is that defeat of the initiative will only fortify opposition in the legislature. False expectations will have been raised, and there will have been sharpened the kind of ideological issues that impairs the solution of problems. Indeed, it is in just these circumstances, when confusion and disappointment are rife, that the sphinx goes for the likes of Gov. Reagan and President Nixon.

Vietnamese Ex-Warlord Dies at 70

Gen. Vien Lived in Exile in Paris

PARIS, Sept. 28 (UPI)—Gen. Le Van Vien, 70, a well-known warlord in South Vietnam during the French colonial era, died in exile in Paris Wednesday, his friends said today.

Gen. Vien was widely reported to have amassed a huge fortune as the head of the so-called Binh Xuyen pirates, his private army, which was in control of the rice traffic in the southern part of Vietnam before France left Indochina in 1954. The Binh Xuyen faction also controlled gambling houses and prostitution in the Saigon area.

Gen. Vien fled to France after his armed bands and other private armies were crushed in 1956 by the late President Ngo Dinh Diem.

He made newspaper headlines again in 1967 when Oliver Stone stole valuable jewels from his Paris villa.

Gen. Vien recently came out in support of the Viet Cong political program but had long lost any political influence in his native country.

Mary Love Collins

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29 (AP)—Mary Love Collins, 90, a lawyer, author and president emerita of the Chi Omega National College Fraternity for Women, died Wednesday.

Mr. Collins became president of Chi Omega in 1910, holding that office until 1953 when she became administrative counselor, a post she held until 1970.

William P. Maddox

PRINCETON, N.J., Sept. 29 (UPI)—William P. Maddox, 70, a former State Department official and Foreign Service officer, died yesterday in Princeton Hospital.

Mr. Maddox joined the State Department in 1946 as chief of the Division of Training Services and in the same year was appointed director of the Foreign Service Institute. He served as consul general in Trinidad and Singapore and attained the rank of minister in the Foreign Service before retiring from the department in 1961.

Mr. Maddox graduated from St. John's College in Annapolis in 1921 before receiving a BA degree from Oxford University as a Rhodes scholar.

Between 1925 and 1942, Mr. Maddox served as a professor of politics on the faculties of the University of Virginia, the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Oregon, Princeton and Harvard. During World War II, he was a member of the Office of Strategic Services, working as chief of the intelligence branch from 1942 to 1945.

Tupamaros Victim Advises on Security

LONDON, Sept. 29 (Reuters)—Sir Geoffrey Jackson, who was held by the Tupamaros guerrillas in Uruguay last year, is acting as special adviser to the British Foreign Office on security problems.

British officials today said that Sir Geoffrey, who was ambassador in Uruguay when captured by the Tupamaros and held for eight months, has just completed a tour of several British embassies in Western Europe to check and advise on security arrangements.



Associated Press

Open Door Policy

MONTREAL, Sept. 29 (UPI)—Canadian Immigration Minister Bryce Mackasey welcoming Asian children expelled from Uganda at Montreal airport on Thursday. They were part of group of 138 (about 40 children) to arrive by plane from Kampala. Canadian government authorities expect more arrivals over the weekend and say Canada could handle about 4,500 more before the November deadline set by Uganda.

African Initiative Planned In Uganda-Tanzania Clash

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 29 (Reuters)—Britain and Uganda both disclosed today that "an important African initiative" was under way to try to resolve the dispute over the expulsion of British Asians from Uganda.

In separate remarks to the General Assembly's Steering Committee, neither Britain's Sir Colin Crowe nor Uganda's Ambassador Grace Ibingira gave further details.

But informed sources said that President Mobutu Sese Seko, of Zaire, would go to Kampala shortly for talks with President Idi Amin.

Because of the initiative, Sir Colin said, Britain was not pressing "for the time being" for inclusion of the proposed item on the question of the Uganda Asians in the agenda of the General Assembly.

The 25-member Steering Committee adjourned after the brief meeting during which the British and Uganda statements were made.

Mr. Ibingira said that he had no objection to the postponement of the matter, which was one that Uganda did not want debated in the UN in any case.

"We do welcome this African initiative and we hope that the issues which have arisen will be resolved to our mutual satisfaction," he said.

But, whatever the results of the initiative, Uganda would not accept that the question be debated in the UN because the question was one entirely within the internal jurisdiction of Uganda.

"That, I must emphasize, does not mean that we do not seek a solution through other channels to the matters which have been raised here," he said.

"I have the assurance of my government that it will be amenable to contact the discussion through such other avenues."

Ready for Take-Over

KAMPALA, Sept. 29 (Reuters)—Uganda announced today that

the businesses and properties left behind by expelled British Asians were now ready for take-over by Ugandan Africans.

A Ministry of Commerce and Industry announcement over Kampala radio invited interested Africans to apply to run the abandoned businesses.

The announcement said that the enterprises—in Karamoja, in the far north of Uganda, and Kampala and the surrounding West Buganda area—included bars, cement block-making factories, dry-cleaners, estate agencies, building companies, insurance agencies, hairdressing salons, transport companies, wholesale and retail stores and private houses.

Under a government ruling announced last month, the purchase and sale of all businesses and immovable property belonging to Asian expellees must be conducted through the ministry.

At the British High Commission here, another 1,203 British Asians were granted British entry permits yesterday, bringing the total processed so far to just over 17,000.

Triplicate Meeting

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Sept. 29 (AP)—Somali Foreign Minister Omar Artah Ghallib said today that the secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity, Nso Ekuangai, is expected to attend the triplicate foreign ministers conference due to open here tomorrow between Uganda, Tanzania and mediating Somalia.

Volunteers Leaving

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Twenty Peace Corps volunteers are leaving Uganda, the State Department announced today. At the same time, a high Peace Corps official is going to Uganda "to assess the situation."

Chicago Tornado Hurt 18

CHICAGO, Sept. 29 (AP)—Eighteen persons were injured, none seriously, last night when a tornado touched down in a residential area north of Chicago.

British Committee Urges Reform of Official Secrets Act

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Sept. 29 (NYT)—An official committee proposed today that the controversial law protecting government documents be reformed to permit an easier flow of information.

The proposals, shaped after a 17-month study, were aimed at the 80-year-old Official Secrets Act and its sweeping scope, which guards the British government from seepage of information. Editors, although welcoming the proposals, said that they did not go far enough and noted that Britain would retain one of the toughest secrets laws in the West.

Unlike laws in the United States, the Official Secrets Act makes no distinction between security information and other government documents. A former British attorney general once said that a newspaper could violate the law if it reported "the number of cups of tea consumed per week in a government department."

U.S. Air Pirate Gets Life; U.K. Man, Five Years

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Sept. 29 (AP)—Frederick W. Hahnemann, 50, who had pleaded guilty in the May 5 hijacking of an Eastern Air Lines jet and 49 passengers over Pennsylvania, was sentenced today to life imprisonment.

U.S. District Judge Owen R. Lewis added that he would not reduce the sentence even if Hahnemann disclosed the whereabouts of \$300,000 in ransom money he had when he parachuted from the plane over Honduras. The fugitive subsequently surrendered.

"This sentence should be a deterrent to others," the judge said. "In this district they can't commit air piracy and get leniency." He noted, however, that Hahnemann will be eligible for parole in 15 years and therefore he called the sentence "a compassionate one."

Hahnemann, an electronics engineer from Easton, Pa., pleaded guilty Sept. 12. The minimum possible sentence was 20 years; the maximum, death.

'Scourge of Our Times'

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP)—"Air piracy is the scourge of our times and must be stamped out," Judge John Hazan declared today in imposing a five-year "deterrent" jail sentence on John Capper, 51, for trying to extort \$100,000 from British Overseas Airways Corp. with a bomb hoax.

A taxi driver who delivered BOAC's phony ransom parcel led police to Capper later. The cable was found innocent of any crime.

Chess Players Feel Rooked

VENICE, Sept. 29 (AP)—Venice's 132 chess club members took their boards and chessmen out into St. Mark's Square today and staged a protest tournament with pilgrims winging overhead and tourists looking on.

They were protesting the termination of their lease by the owner of the Palace of Prisons where Venice's Carlo Savio Chess Club has its headquarters and playing rooms.

The Savio club, which dates to the 18th century, is the oldest chess association in Italy.

Newspapers, legal experts and others have long denounced the act as obsolete and overly restrictive. The law makes it a crime to publish anything at all from official documents of any department—from the Ministry of Defense to the Ministry of Health—unless its release has been authorized.

"We undoubtedly would be in jail if we had published something resembling the Pentagon papers on Vietnam," one London editor said today. "The changes are an improvement but we would still be jailed here for leaks of that kind and less."

The thrust of the report by the 13-member committee, headed by Lord Franks, former British ambassador to the United States, is

to try to draw the line between the important and the trivial in information policies. It described as a "mess" the present provision on disclosure of official documents.

It suggested the elimination of that section from the act and the enactment of a new Official Information Act that would reduce the threat of criminal prosecution for publishing government information. It said that the present law, aimed primarily at espionage, was so obscure that it allowed for up to 2,000 differently worded charges.

"Our main conclusion is that the present law is unsatisfactory and that it should be changed so that criminal sanctions are retained only to protect what is

of real importance," the report said. "Its scope is enormously wide. Any law which impinges on freedom of information in a democracy should be much more tightly drawn."

The committee, which took oral and written testimony from dozens of witnesses, proposed the reforms over the objection of many government officials, including the former director general of MI6, the security service. He was not identified. At the time of the testimony last year, however, the man reportedly at the helm was Edward Martin Furnival Jones, now retired.

The suggested changes in the law "would be damaging to the security of the state," he said.

The present criminal sanctions were an important deterrent for civil servants and helped tip the scales against disclosures.

In view of his opposition and of others now in government, the possibility of changes remain uncertain. The report is now before the Home Secretary, who will decide whether to propose legislation to Parliament. The present government has pledged itself, however, to eliminate unnecessary secrecy.

In its report, the committee said that criminal penalties should be limited to three main categories. They were defense and internal security, foreign relations and information on any proposals to change the value of sterling.

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Agencies in Brussels Step Up Security

BRUSSELS, Sept. 29 (AP).—The headquarters of the Common Market and of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization have stepped up security against terrorists. Visitors to Berlaymont, main building of the Common Market Executive Commission, were asked today to wait until special passes could be prepared. Employees and reporters had to show their permanent passes. There have always been security guards at the gate to NATO in suburban Evere. But cars have usually been waved through, and pedestrians were admitted unchallenged at least to portions of the building. Now passes are demanded at the main gate.

U.S. Army Clears 167 Black Soldiers After 66 Years

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP).—After 66 years, the Army yesterday cleared the records of 167 black soldiers dishonorably discharged for a frontier shooting in Brownsville, Texas, that resulted in what the Army says is the only documented case of mass punishment in its history.

Declaring it a gross injustice, Secretary of the Army Robert F. Froehke ordered the discharges changed to honorable for the 167 members of the 1st Battalion, 25th Infantry, an all-Negro unit, for their "conspiracy of silence" in refusing to testify against their fellow soldiers during investigation of the shooting that history has come to record as "The Brownsville Affair."

Officials said no attempt will be made to determine if any of the men are still alive and noted that the action rules out any back pay and allowances for their descendants.

A Pentagon spokesman said that while Mr. Froehke's action won't mean any good now, "The secretary felt the record should be cleared and did so."

Book on Raid

John Weaver of Beverly Hills, Calif., a free-lance writer who says his book, "The Brownsville Raid," brought national attention to the incident, said his father had been court reporter at the post-discharge inquiry. He said he spent three years on the book, using records from the University of California at Los Angeles. Rep. Gus Hawkins, D., Calif., introduced a bill to clear the men he contended were innocent and had subsequently been harassed and court-martialed. He said none of the men in the incident were still alive.

"Although the practice was occasionally invoked under extreme circumstances during frontier times," Mr. Froehke said, "the

concept of mass punishment has for decades been contrary to Army policy and is considered gross injustice."

The spokesman said this is believed to be the only documented case of its kind, in which an entire company was punished. According to the history books, about midnight, Aug. 13, 1896, some 15 to 20 armed men rode on horseback through the streets of Brownsville, firing wildly into the homes of whites. One resident was killed and several others injured.

The shooting followed a fight between a black soldier of the 1st Battalion and a white merchant, which resulted in the town being placed off-limits for the battalion, quartered in nearby Ft. Brown.

The incident drew national attention and President Roosevelt ordered an investigation.

The townspeople claimed the riders were Negro troops from Ft. Brown, but a series of military inquiries and a court-martial jury failed to establish the identity of any of the men involved. No soldier would give evidence against his comrades.

Finally, all members of Companies B, C and D of the 1st Battalion were assembled on the parade ground at Ft. Brown. The guilty were told to step forward and identify themselves or all would be discharged without honor.

No one moved. And on Nov. 5, 1905, Roosevelt ordered 187 privates and noncommissioned officers "discharged without honor from the Army" and "forever debarred from re-enlisting in the Army or Navy" because of the "conspiracy of silence."

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Revolutionary Step (Delayed): Britain Gives U.S. a Tax Break

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP).—Nearly two centuries after the United States won independence, Britain is finally getting around to repealing the tax law imposed on former American colonies.

The "Taxation of Colonies Act," a relic from the 18th century, "is no longer of practical utility," the Law Commission ruled yesterday.

The commission recommended its repeal, together with the scrapping of 257 other obsolete laws going back as far as the year 1201.

A repeal bill is expected to be placed before Parliament in one time. Among other acts likely to be annulled is an 1814 provision allowing the sovereign to vary the manner of execution of hangings. The law applied only to men found guilty of high treason. Britain ended hanging in 1963 when it abolished capital punishment. But the law on beheading remained on the statute books.

U.S. Researchers Find Way To Speed Lobsters' Growth

By Boyce Renabarger

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (NYT).—Researchers at the Massachusetts Lobster Hatchery in Vineyard Haven have learned how to grow lobsters to eating size in one-fourth the time it normally takes.

Their success in speeding up growth, they say, opens the prospect of lobster farming—an endeavor that, if adopted on a large scale, could bring the price down enough to put lobster on the dinner table as often as steak.

The key to their success, according to a report in the current issue of the journal Science, is the temperature of the water.

Lobsters living in the cold Canadian waters around Prince Edward Island take eight years to reach a pound in weight, the researchers reported, while lobsters living around Martha's Vineyard, where the water gets warmer in summer, reach a pound in two and a half years.

The researchers found that lobsters raised in warm water the year round attained a weight of one pound in just two years.

The lobsters were raised in tanks of circulating sea water at a temperature held constantly between 72 and 75 degrees—a warmth never reached in waters off Prince Edward Island.

The temporary capital of the new homeland for natives will be at Shekhego, near Pietermaritzburg, until a new capital, Pietermaritzburg, is built.

A government proclamation said that Leboa would have the same status as the three other "self-governing" territories—the Transkei, Bophuthatwana and the Ciskei.

Internal affairs will be handled by a 100-member legislative assembly and a cabinet consisting of a chief minister and five other ministers elected by the assembly.

The homeland may choose its own national anthem and flag but external affairs, defense, and communications will be controlled by the South African government.

A government statement said the occasion marked "a further milestone reached by the government of the republic in its policy of self-determination for each individual nation."

On Wednesday, Judge Campbell fined the union \$50,000 and ordered Mr. Simons and the union's Executive Committee members jailed for violating his order to stop the strike. The \$50,000 fine is to increase \$10,000 each day that the strike over wages and working conditions continues.

In Philadelphia, classes were held today and students can expect a full 87-day term because the school year will be extended until June 27. There will be no vacations—only holidays at Easter, Christmas, New Year's Day, Good Friday and Memorial Day.

In Washington, Judge Robert Campbell vacated his order that William Simons, president of the Washington Teachers Union, go to jail. The judge set a hearing for Monday to consider the question of imprisoning union officials.

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In Washington, Judge Robert Campbell vacated his order that William Simons, president of the Washington Teachers Union, go to jail. The judge set a hearing for Monday to consider the question of imprisoning union officials.

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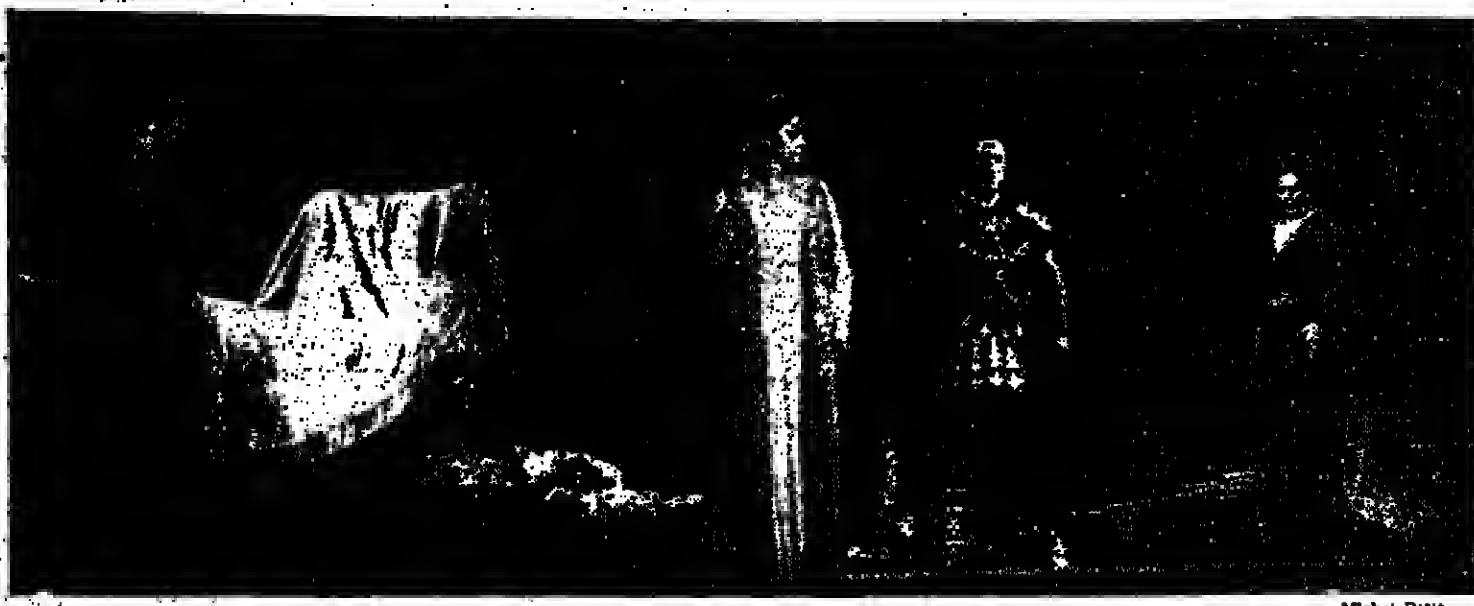
PARIS A Memorable But Truncated 'Norma'

By David Stevens

PARIS, Sept. 29 (UPI)—The Paris Opéra opened its season last night with a coup de théâtre that the management would just as soon forget, and with some acting that will not soon be forgotten by those who heard it from Montserrat Caballé and Fiorenza Cossotto—in a brusquely truncated revival of Bellini's "Norma".

The first-night audience had just seated itself for the fourth and last act, with the glorious singing of the famous third-act duet by these two ladies still ringing in its ears, and was told the performance could not continue because the tenor, Bernabé Martí, in real life the husband of Miss Caballé, could not continue in the role of Pollione.

Now "Norma" is an opera notoriously subject to such misadventure, due to the difficulty of the title role, in one memorable occasion, an indisposition of Maria Callas sent the president of Italy home after the first act on opening night in Rome (Cultural Minister Jacques Duhamel) was the highest-ranking official discomfited last night, and even the Paris Opéra had to halt a Callas performance in midstream for



Fiorenza Cossotto, left, Bernabé Martí and Montserrat Caballé in "Norma" at the Paris Opéra.

the same reason a few seasons ago. But the role of Pollione, nominally a principal one, is in fact of secondary importance, and as one critic reminded the Opéra today, "the streets are full" of tenors who can sing it. Opera houses of the rank to which the Paris Opéra newly aspires cover even difficult roles with singers ready to step in. Martí's ailment was real enough, it seems, and thus doubtless not without advance warning, yet no one was on hand to take over for the final act. Well organized houses make some superhuman efforts in such circumstances—one remembers a performance of "Tristan und Isolde" at the much-maligned Met that required the services of three different Tristans to complete.

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That said, it remains to be added that the three-quarters of "Norma" that was heard was worthy of an opening night. Miss Caballé is not only equal to the title role's technical demands, but she is extraordinarily sensitive to the words she sings, as her enunciation, phrasing and tonal coloring prove. She had some rough moments, those of Norma's anger and overwrought emotional state, but they were passing incidents in a masterful interpretation.

Beautiful Blend
Miss Cossotto was at least her peer as Adalgisa. In the great "Mira, o Norma" duet, she fitted her naturally rich mezzo down to blend beautifully with Caballé's soprano, and their teamwork in the cabaletta was exciting, and was rewarded with an extended ovation for what, alas, proved to be the end of the evening.

Franco Zeffirelli's sets, created for the Callas performances in the mid-1960s, are rich in romantic atmosphere that relates more to the era of the opera than to any misguided attempt at historical accuracy, and his staging—recreated here by Luciano Barberi—was full of sensible and sensitive detail.

The Opéra's orchestra, under Oliviero de Fabritius's knowing direction, was in good form, and the flute and cello soloists distinguished themselves in the songers, while the recently reorganized chorus reinforced the good impression made at the end of last season.

Otherwise, the atmosphere in the Opéra was in keeping with

the excitement that one might expect from such a production. The audience was in splendid voice. A concentrated cheque in the upper reaches of the house greeted Miss Cossotto with vociferous enthusiasm before she had opened her mouth, while other sections of the audience—with characteristic Parisian rudeness and no doubt applying standards learned elsewhere—heaped abuse on the hapless Mr. Martí, who was managing quite acceptably, although somewhat constricted in tone and wooden in comportment.

In the general "boo-ya, Ivo Vinca" scruff but forceful impression of the bellicose Druid high priest, Oroveso, was somewhat lost, especially since his final act reappearance was wiped out. He is, incidentally, the husband of Miss Cossotto. It was family night on stage.

The Opéra announced today that ticket-buyers for this ill-fated performance can get seats for Oct. 26 in recompense (up to Oct. 8 at the box office), and that the succeeding nine performances during October will be performed with the Italian tenor Pier Miranda Ferraro as Pollione.

The Opéra's directors do seem to have instituted a couple of useful innovations. The performance almost started on time, despite a number of unseated patrons, and the program contained an extensive synopsis of Strauss's "Die Frau ohne Schatten," the next production, which will give its potential audience a chance to bone up on an unfamiliar opera before seeing it.

ART MARKET: New York's Growing Influence

By Souren Melikian

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (UPI)—With the auction season just getting underway in Europe and America, the importance of Sotheby's, Parke-Bernet in New York, The Manhattan branch of the London firm had a turnover last season of \$42.9 million (\$17 million under the London figure)—\$53.3 million from the previous season. The calendar for the coming season suggests that Parke-Bernet will not only have a large turnover this year but also increase its influence on international trends.

One of the finest collections of Japanese prints to come on the market in recent years will be sold in New York next Thursday and Friday. This is the Hansa "upper collection." Shortly after a series of major American paintings and works by American contemporaries will be auctioned, including "American Week" (Oct. 7-21). Then, on Oct. 25, comes a sale of impressionists and modern masters which promises to be one of the best auctions of its kind ever held in the United States.

The American branch of the British auctioneering firm is no carbon copy of the parent organization. Auctions here are fewer in number but more important, including new objects often of a higher quality. One of Parke-Bernet's specialties, the disposal of estates, last season, among the better-known collections were those of the late Jessie Donahue, the Woodworth heirs, and of Mrs. Edward F. Hutton, widow of the late financier. Such sales benefit from the prestige and glamour surrounding the former owners and on the whole have been remarkably successful.

Greater Appeal
Of even greater appeal to collectors and therefore to dealers are the sales of works of art belonging to museums and foundations. The collections of the Cranbrook Academy of Art and the Solomon R. Guggenheim foundation last season attracted vast crowds. Because the quality of such collections is often of the highest

order, world records are often broken in every category.

At the Cranbrook sale in May, the finest blue figure of a sphinx ever produced by an Egyptian craftsman rose to \$260,000. This is the highest price ever paid for an Egyptian object of art; it is also the highest bid for any small-scale piece made in antiquity. Before the sale, such a price would have appeared improbable. Equally extraordinary was the sudden interest in the Swiss sculptor of the thirties, Edouard Marcel Sandoz. From an estimated price of \$1,000, a carving called "Sitting Conductor" rose to \$7,750. This had an immediate effect on the world market. Another carving of his was available at the time in a Paris gallery where it was marked \$300. Following the New York sale, the Paris price tag was reportedly changed to \$10,000. The object sold within days.

Also accounting for unexpectedly high prices is the massive presence of individual buyers. In England, private collections generally commission dealers to act on their behalf at auctions. This has a steady influence on prices. The collector and dealer will have discussed the object and have agreed on a limit beyond which the dealer will not go. In New York, this is not so. Martin Stansfeld of Clark Nelson, a market analyst for Parke-Bernet with long experience at Sotheby's, London, said that Parke-Bernet sales were, on the contrary, characterized by the presence of many private buyers. According to him, "Americans like to do things for themselves and are far less inclined to take professional advice if they like an object." Their sudden fits of enthusiasm will result in unpredictably high prices.

Extremes aside, certain categories of art do better in New York than in London. Americans are an obvious case. Prices in this category have been soaring since October, 1971, when a picture by Charles Russell, "Death of a Gambler," dated 1904, sold for \$100,000. Last May, "Gray and the Brass" by John Sloan, dated 1907, fetched \$52,500. Modern sculpture is another category that does better in the United States. This is partly be-

cause this sort of art has long been integrated into the decoration of private houses.

The result is that Sotheby's in London can call on Parke-Bernet to dispose of items that have been in prospect in America than in Europe. Conversely, Parke-Bernet sends works from categories that find little favor among Americans for sale in England. Such a category is old masters, traditionally not very popular on the American market.

Since 1970 European dealers have been taking a more active part in New York sales. This has long been true of European furniture dealers. In recent years many of the best furniture buyers have been made in the United States. But picture dealers are becoming more and more interested in New York. When the Guggenheim Foundation put up a number of Kandinskys, the majority were bought by European dealers.

Long considered an auction house for millionaires, Parke-Bernet has recently developed a sideline in "ordinary" auctions at PS-84, which opened in New York in 1968. On Wednesdays at 10:30 a.m., PS-84 holds sales of the catch-all kind to be seen at the Hôtel Drouot in Paris. The main difference is that, at Drouot, there are fewer "good" objects—that is, works of quality that have escaped the notice of experts or auctioneers. The reason underlying the creation of PS-84 was Parke-Bernet's need for an outlet for lesser objects from estates—not just the great Rembrandts and rare commodities by B.V.R.B., but also the odd kitchen table and the 18th-century painting. These now go to PS-84. According to Martin Stansfeld, the American auction market has recovered from the 1970 recession and, since last December, has been gradually improving. Among the forthcoming sales, the "American Week" will provide a test of the American mood. Of specific American interest, the auctions will reflect the present frame of mind of American buyers.

Record Prices in New York
NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (Reuters)—A Chinese Ming vase and a gray pottery figure of a woman fetched record prices yesterday

at an auction at Parke-Bernet Gallery.

A London dealer paid \$28,000 for the gray pottery figure to set a world record for a Han period (AD 25-256) ceramic.

The Ming vase went for \$85,000—an American record price—to a Tokyo dealer. The world record price for a Chinese ceramic was set in London last year when a 14th-century red and blue vase jar was sold for \$573,200.

The auction of works from the Barlow Walker collection brought in a total of \$110,000, \$11,100 more than pre-sale estimates.

LONDON THEATER

The Unreal World of Noel Coward

By John Walker

LONDON, Sept. 29 (UPI)—Of all high comedy writers, Noel Coward is the furthest removed from reality. He does not create a world of his own but isolates his characters from the mundane. His heroes and heroines exist in a vacuum, abhorring all nature but their own. Never more so than in "Private Lives," first produced in 1930 and now brilliantly revived at the Queen's Theatre with Maggie Smith and Robert Stephens as the embattled lovers, Amanda and Elyot.

The situation is an artificial one: Amanda and Elyot, divorced and remarried, discover that frames themselves in adjoining hotel rooms on the first night of their honeymoon, discard their new partners, and decamp to Amanda's conveniently situated flat. The unreality is heightened by Sir Noel's artifice of a cunningly symmetrical construction, emphasized by John Gielgud's delicate direction.

The couple's isolation is conveyed by the suggestion of a second, unoccupied arch that frames Anthony Powell's sets, nicely hideous evocations of Odeon-style architecture. In the first act, the balconies on which Amanda and Elyot rediscover their passion for each other, do not appear to be connected to anything. They are as self-contained as Amanda's flat, which has doors that open on to nothing definite.

The only person in the play who has any connection with the real world is Louise, the maid, and she speaks French which no one attempts to understand, even in the moments when they are not ignoring her.

Amanda and Elyot, who by any reasonable standards behave disgracefully, succeed not because they are better than their new partners, Victor (James Villiers) and Sibyl (Polly Adams), but because they are superior—in wit, in style, "jagged with sophistication" as someone says. Victor and Sibyl stop being boring only when they rise to the level of insult and recrimination of

Amanda and Elyot in the hilarious breakfast-time confrontation that ends the play.

Amanda, in Maggie Smith's virtuoso display, dominates the action through her isolation from herself. Miss Smith, indeed, is twice removed from Amanda. Yet are conscious of her as an actress—and a superb one—using flashing eyes, pointing mouth, and swooping voice with impeccable comic timing to create the essential artifice of Amanda, who is able to regard herself objectively, as from a distance, even though she is often amazed by her own behavior.

Robert Stephens's performance is as calculated, but in a different manner since he is determined to offer something as different from an imitation-Coward as possible. He underplays—and understates, avoiding clipped speech as much as is possible with the short, sharp lines. He largely succeeds, even if sometimes dimmed by Miss Smith's flamboyance. His Elyot is less

a stinging butterfly and more a deeply frivolous man. Sir Noel's writing easily maintains a scintillating level of wit apart from some moments in the second act when the writing flags under the immense difficulties of sustaining a virtually two-character play on nothing but talk.

On Sunday, the Portable Theatre presents "England's Ireland" for two performances at the Royal Court. The play, written in collaboration by A.M. Egan, Howard Brenton, Brian Clark, David Edgar, Francis Fuchs, David Hare and Simeon Wilson, aims to show the present troubles in Ireland in the context of their significance in the United Kingdom as a whole.

On Monday, John McGrath's "Bakke's Night of Fame" opens at the Shaw Theatre.

On Wednesday, Deborah Kerr and Julia Foster open at the Lyric Theatre in "The Day After the Fair," directed by Faith Banbury.

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Cocoa Beans	100 lbs.	1,150.00
Coffee	100 lbs.	1,150.00
...

U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit	Price
Wheat	100 lbs.	1.15
Corn	100 lbs.	1.15
...

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRADING

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	115.00	114.00	114.50	114.50
...

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRADING (Continued)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
AT&T	45.00	44.50	44.75	44.75
...

Toronto Stocks

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Bank of Montreal	25.00	24.50	24.75	24.75
...

Montreal Stocks

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Alcan	15.00	14.50	14.75	14.75
...

International Stock Indexes

Index	Value
Dow Jones	1,150.00
...	...

Mutual Funds

Fund	Value
Fidelity	1.15
...	...

Market Summary

Category	Value
Stocks	1.15
...	...

New York Stock Exchange Trading (Continued)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	115.00	114.00	114.50	114.50
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New York Stock Exchange Trading (Continued)

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French Retail Prices Rise 0.5% in Month

PARIS, Sept. 29 (UPI)—French retail prices rose 0.5 percent last month, bringing the total official increase in the past year to 6.1 percent, the Finance Ministry announced.

New Highs and Lows

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London	\$4.18	\$4.20	— \$3.20
Zurich	\$4.30	\$4.16	— \$3.30
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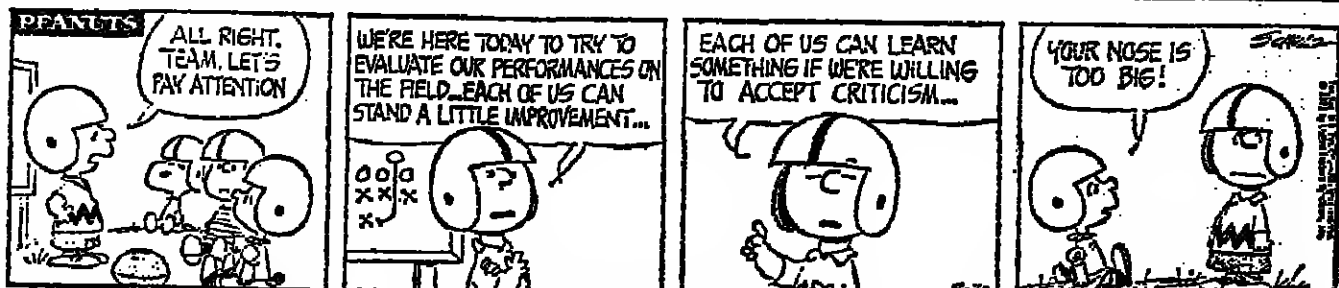
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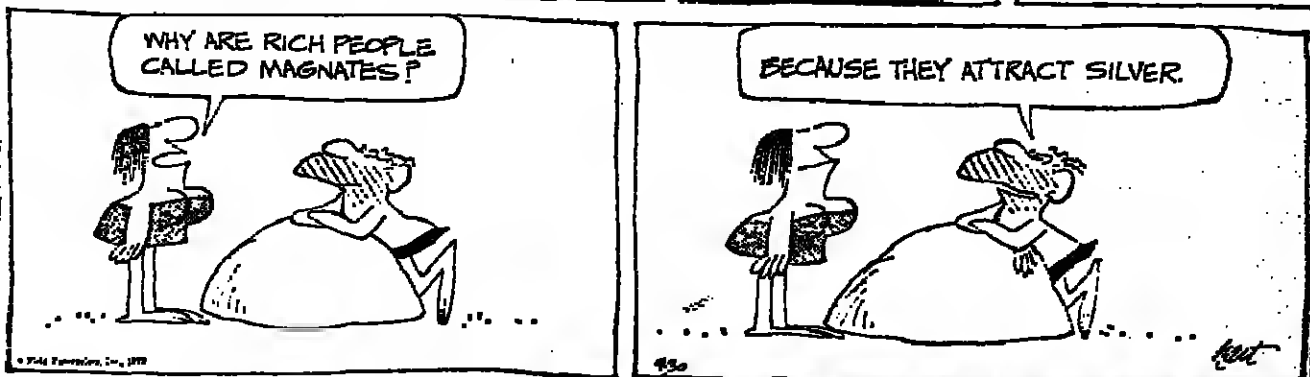
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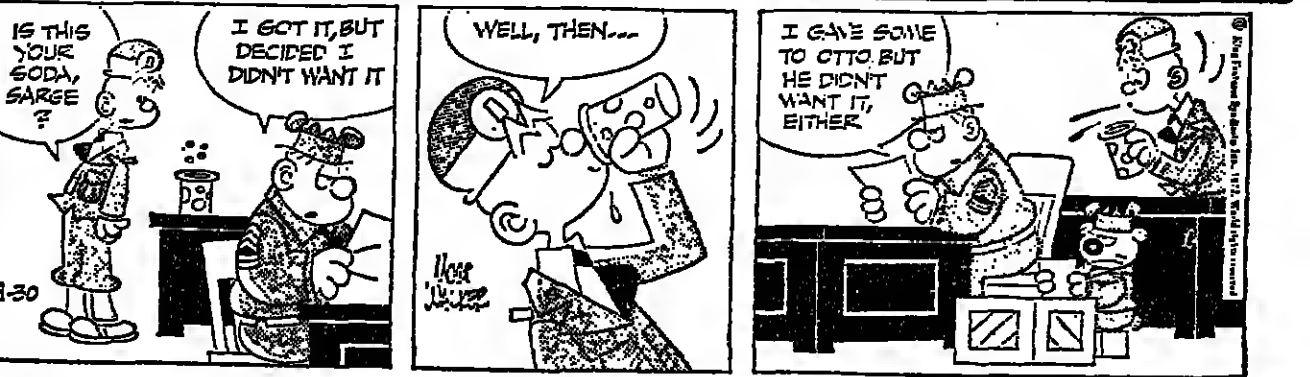
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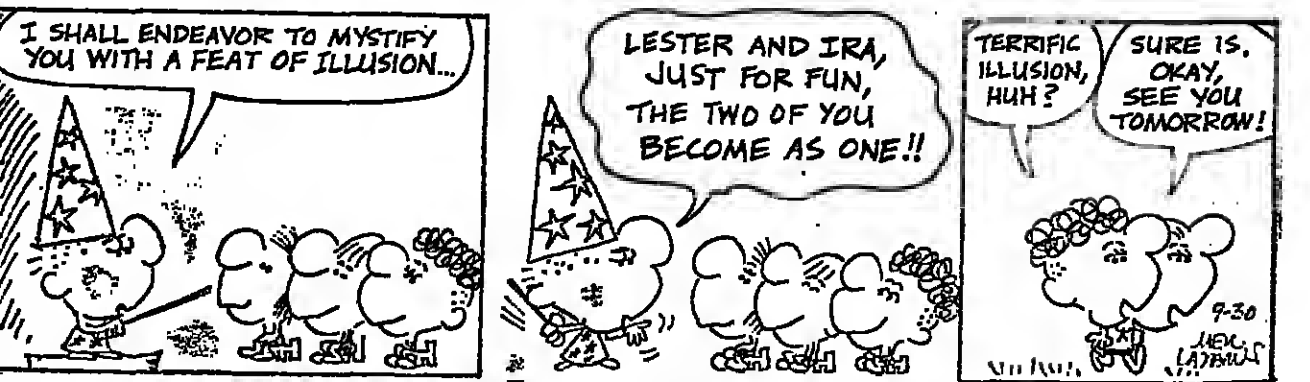
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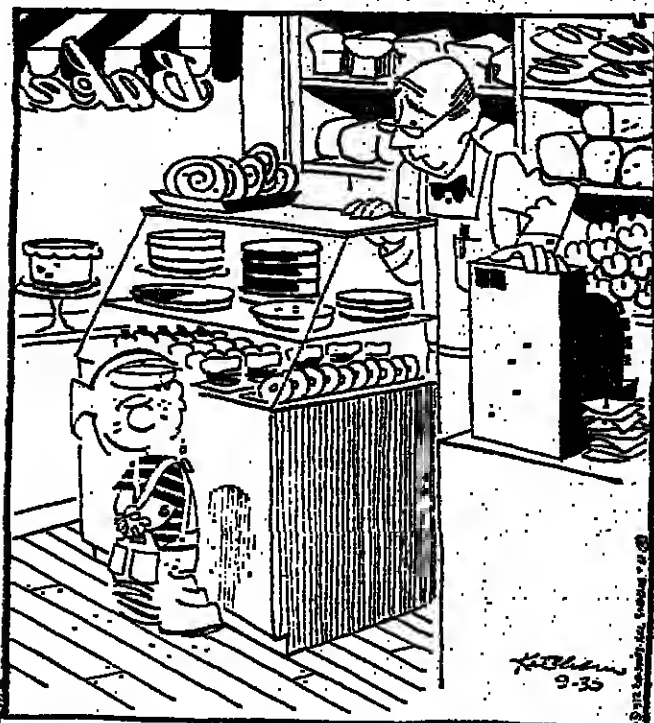
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BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

MARY TODD LINCOLN

Her Life and Letters

Edited by Justin G. Turner and Linda Levitt Turner.
 Alfred A. Knopf, 750 pp., \$15.

Reviewed by T. Harry Williams

SURELY no President's wife collected as many enemies as Mary Todd Lincoln. Most persons who came in contact with her for one reason or another disliked her. Many who never saw her gathered an unfavorable impression by reading about her. She was, in modern parlance, the victim of a bad press. The contemporary harsh appraisal of Mary Lincoln has come down as the verdict of history. As the editors Justin G. Turner and Linda Levitt Turner remark in this massive compilation of her letters, a nation that has erected monuments to her husband "practically refused to think of her, but when it does, dismisses her as a shrill, spendthrift, mad woman."

The justice of the verdict and the reasons for it are the theme of the Turners' book. They have assembled her approximately 600 surviving letters, more than half of them not previously published or not published in their entirety, and connected them with a running commentary. The resulting account provides a somewhat fuller story of Mr. Lincoln than the biography by the late Ruth Painter Randall, but the real contribution of the book is the letters. They afford countless insights into the life of the period and will be a priceless source for historians.

The young Mary Todd revealed many of the characteristics of this later woman. She was witty, clever, often too frank, and she had a passion for nice clothes and would get them, as one observer noted, "at all hazards." She knew that she was clever, but knew too that in her day the only career for even an unusual woman was matrimony. She was determined to marry well, but also for love. "My hand will never be given where my heart is not," she confided to a friend.

Leaving her home in Lexington, Ky., to visit relatives in the new capital of Illinois, Springfield, she met Abraham Lincoln and gave her heart to him immediately, as he gave his to her. Perhaps one reason for the fascination was that both were drawn to politics. She interested in it was thought by some to be improper, or as she admitted, "unladylike."

During the 1840's and 1850's the Lincolns enjoyed a fairly happy and serene life. Mary was proud of her husband's increasing prominence in his law practice and in politics. They purchased a house, and as his income rose she was able to indulge her taste for expensive clothes. The only cloud in this period was the death of their second son, "Eddy," in 1850.

She was "doomed" before she set foot in Washington, the editors write. Determined to help her husband and to shine in her own right, she did too many things wrong and too many things a woman, even a President's wife, was not supposed to do. She lobbied to get certain men appointed to jobs or to keep other men from getting them and she presumed to advise Lincoln on how to conduct the war. All this became known to her detractors. It was not known that she also interested herself in securing positions for the lowly, including a number of former slaves.

She began a long struggle to force Congress to vote her a pension, writing to every influential man she had known and employing a lobbyist, who was also supposed to get her debts scaled down. (Her letters to this man are among the most pathetic of the book. Eventually, with Robert's help, she retired the debts.) Not until 1870 did she win her pension, \$3,000 a year, later increased to \$5,000. This, with her share of the estate when it was settled, enabled her to live as she wished. She traveled in Europe and resumed her buying of clothes. Her son, Robert, fearing she would dissipate her fortune, had her committed for insanity. Another blow to her stability. She shortly won release and continued her wanderings. She died in 1882 and was at last at peace.

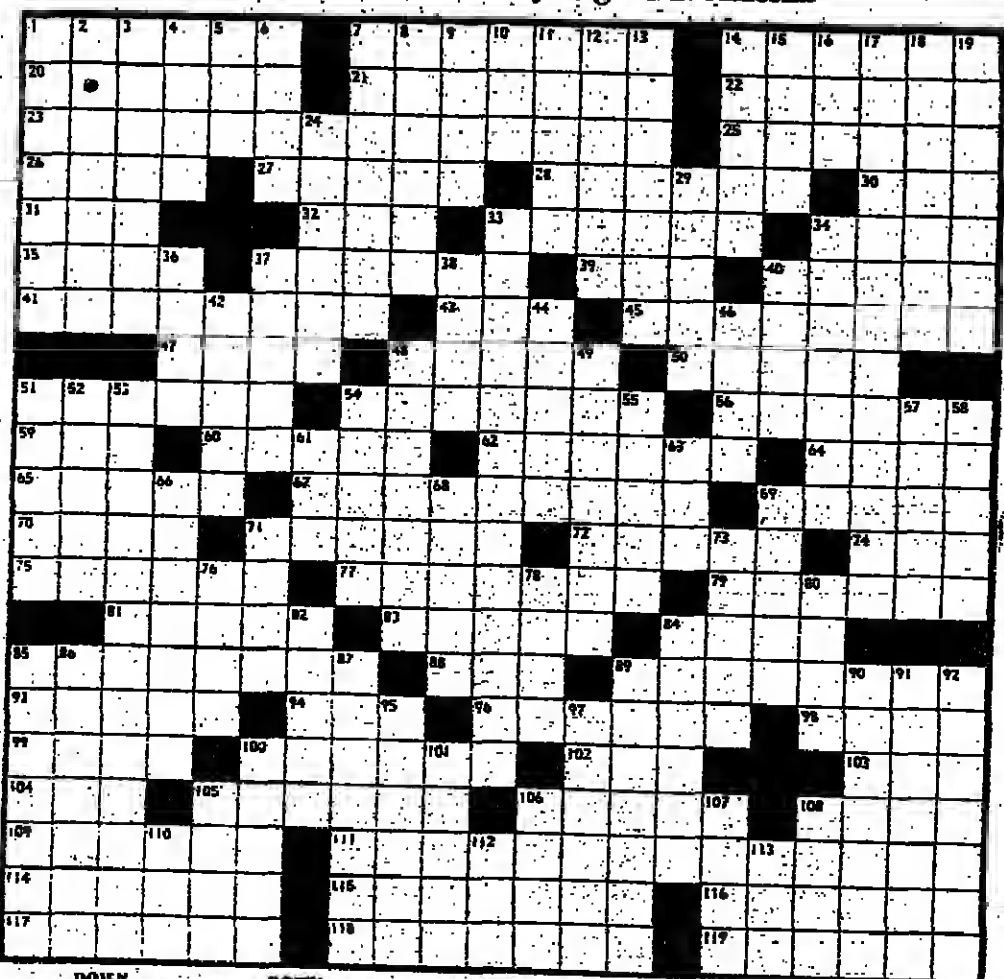
The reluctance of the nation to reward her with a pension or indeed to pay her any respect tells us something about her America. She had always been too different, a woman determined to go her own way in a man's world. An American that echo the tree woman should rediscover Mary Lincoln.

This review by T. Harry Williams, Boyd Professor of History at Louisiana State University and the author of "Lincoln and His Generals," has been abridged.
 © The New York Times

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

UNLIKELY PEOPLE—By Eugene T. Maleska



Yanks Edge Tigers, 3-2; A's Clinch Title in West

By Murray Chass

DETROIT, Sept. 29 (UPI).—While the Yankees waited death in Detroit last night.

By edging Detroit, 3-2, on Roy White's home run off 21-game winner Mickey Lolich in the 12th inning, the Yankees remained in the race for the pennant in the American League's Eastern Division.

Thurman Munson and Lenny McDaniel also hit home runs off Lolich, but Sparky Lyle rebounded from his disastrous performance 24 hours earlier for his ninth victory.

If the Yankees had lost, they would have been eliminated mathematically from title contention. By winning, they prolonged their presence in the race until at least tomorrow.

Game and a Half Back

The Tigers, meanwhile, eluded a game and a half behind first-place Boston with six games to play. Boston won yesterday, 3-1, over Kansas City.

The Tigers, who play the Red Sox here in the final three games of the season, left too many men on base 16 runners, last night. Two of those runners failed to score in the 12th after White hit his ninth homer in the top half of the inning.

With one out in the bottom half, Jim Northrup lined his second double of the game to right-center, then went to third on Lyle's wild pitch.

Aurelio Rodriguez lined to Horacio Clarke at second and Lyle then walked Ed Brinkman before ending the game by striking out Paul Jaska, who batted for Lolich.

Hot Bat Cooled

In the 11th, the Tigers had runners at first and second with

American League East

REMAINING GAMES
BOSTON—Yankees, home, Aug. 6; Baltimore, Sept. 23, 30, Oct. 1; Detroit, Oct. 2, 3, 4.

BALTIMORE—Home (3)—Boston, Sept. 20, 27, Oct. 1; Cleveland, Oct. 2, 3, 4; A's, none.

DETROIT—Home (5)—Milwaukee, Sept. 23, 30, Oct. 1; Boston, Oct. 2, 3, 4.

only one out, but Lyle struck out Duke Sims, who had collected 13 hits in his previous 24 times at bat, and retired Frank Howard, a pinch-hitter, on a fly to right field.

Perhaps the play that wound up saving the Yankees came in the fourth. Willie Horton and Northrup singled with none out, but Rodriguez fouled out.

Brinkman then hit a fly to medium center field, and Horton tried to score after the catch. But Bobby Murcer fired the ball to Munson and the catcher caught it several feet in front of the plate and made a diving tag of Horton before he could score.

Friday

Gibson of Cards Beats Cubs, 4-1

CHICAGO, Sept. 29 (UPI).—Bob Gibson pitched a three-hitter and Tom Simmons snapped a seventh-inning tie with a leadoff homer to lead the St. Louis Cardinals to a 4-1 victory today over the Chicago Cubs.

Gibson, raising his record to 18-11, allowed only one walk and no hits over the final 1 1/3 innings after the Cubs scored their only run in the third on a single by Jose Cardenal, his steal of second and a double by Jim Hickman.

St. Louis tied it in the sixth. Lou Brock singled and continued to second when Rick Monday threw the ball to first, went to third on a wild pitch and scored on Ted Sizemore's sacrifice fly.

Simmons homered leading off the seventh to put the Cardinals ahead 2-1 and they wrapped the game up in the eighth on a walk to Simmons, singles by Joe Torre and Ken Reitz and a double by Jorge Roque.

Burt Hooton pitched the first seven innings and took the loss.

Thai Boxer Wins Flyweight Title

BANGKOK, Sept. 29 (Reuters).—Venice Borkoraw of Thailand won the world flyweight boxing title here tonight when he beat the champion, Ruben Gonzalez of Venezuela.

Bleeding from the mouth, Gonzalez conceded his World Boxing Council title in the tenth round. Borkoraw had Gonzalez in serious trouble in the ninth round when he caught him on the ropes three times and battered him with lefts and rights.

Charles Takes 54-Hole Lead in Scottish Golf Tournament

TURNBERRY, Scotland, Sept. 29 (AP).—New Zealander Bob Charles took the lead after the third round of the John Player golf classic today as most of the field's chances were blown away on Turnberry's wind-lashed Ailsa championship course.

Gay Brewer and Doug Sanders led the fast-disappearing American challenge. Each had a three-round aggregate of 216, which left them struggling in joint seventh place over the 7,060-yard, par-71 links.

Charles, rated the best left-handed golfer in the world, struggled off five bogeys in his 71 for a six-under-par aggregate of 209 for 54 holes.

Only Harry Bannerman, a Scot born a few miles from here, bettered regulation figures while Charles and Australian Jack Newton were the only par shooters.

Bannerman went out early when there was just a stiff breeze blowing. He came back with a 67 for an aggregate of 214.

By the time Charles and the other leaders drove off, they were being buffeted by winds of near-gale force.

After Charles in the overall standings came three Britons: Peter Townsend on 210, Peter Costerhus on 211 and Tony Jacklin on 212.

Of the other American contenders, Arnold Palmer made the most promising start, but then faded before the wind to take a 73 for an aggregate of 217.

Also at 217 was Tommy Aaron, who was the best American after 36 holes. But he has never won on a scratch course and he had a miserable 39-38-77 after frequently finding himself in the deep hilly rough for seven bogeys.

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Oakland, Calif., Sept. 29

(UPI).—Light-hitting Dal Maxvill belted a run-scoring double in the ninth inning yesterday to give the Oakland A's an 8-7 victory over Minnesota and their second successive pennant in the American League's Western Division.

The A's down 7-0 by the fifth inning tied the score on a two-run single by Angel Mangual in the eighth. In the ninth, Sal Bando was hit by a pitch from Dave Laroche to lead off and Maxvill, who failed to bunt him along, then had to swing. He lined his game-winning double up the left centerfield alley.

The victory went to reliever Rolie Fingers, his 11th in 19 decisions. He was the last of five Oakland pitchers. Laroche, who batted Wayne Granger out of the eighth inning with the winning run on third, suffered his sixth loss compounded to five victories.

Phillies 2, Pirates 1

In the National League, Steve Carlton's double sparked a two-run fifth inning and he went on to pitch Philadelphia to a 2-1 home victory over Pittsburgh for his 25th victory of the season. Carlton also became the eight pitcher in baseball history to strike out 300 or more hitters in one season, getting 11 in the game.

Carlton, 26-10, leads the major league in victories and has the most victories for a National League pitcher since Juan Marichal won 36 for the Giants in 1968.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	81	58	.587	—
Chicago	82	59	.579	1 1/2
New York	74	67	.524	8 1/2
St. Louis	73	68	.517	9 1/2
Montreal	67	74	.475	15 1/2
Philadelphia	54	87	.383	28 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	82	58	.587	—
Houston	82	58	.587	1 1/2
Los Angeles	82	58	.587	2 1/2
Atlanta	78	62	.562	5 1/2
San Diego	67	73	.479	16 1/2
San Francisco	57	83	.405	26 1/2

X—Cincinnati Division tied (Friday's games not included).

Thursday's Results

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	82	58	.587	—
Chicago	82	59	.579	1 1/2
New York	74	67	.524	8 1/2
St. Louis	73	68	.517	9 1/2
Montreal	67	74	.475	15 1/2
Philadelphia	54	87	.383	28 1/2

Friday's Games

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	82	58	.587	—
Chicago	82	59	.579	1 1/2
New York	74	67	.524	8 1/2
St. Louis	73	68	.517	9 1/2
Montreal	67	74	.475	15 1/2
Philadelphia	54	87	.383	28 1/2

Saturday's Games

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	82	58	.587	—
Chicago	82	59	.579	1 1/2
New York	74	67	.524	8 1/2
St. Louis	73	68	.517	9 1/2
Montreal	67	74	.475	15 1/2
Philadelphia	54	87	.383	28 1/2

Sunday's Games

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	82	58	.587	—
Chicago	82	59	.579	1 1/2
New York	74	67	.524	8 1/2
St. Louis	73	68	.517	9 1/2
Montreal	67	74	.475	15 1/2
Philadelphia	54	87	.383	28 1/2

Monday's Games

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	82	58	.587	—
Chicago	82	59	.579	1 1/2
New York	74	67	.524	8 1/2
St. Louis	73	68	.517	9 1/2
Montreal	67	74	.475	15 1/2
Philadelphia	54	87	.383	28 1/2

Tuesday's Games

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	82	58	.587	—
Chicago	82	59	.579	1 1/2
New York	74	67	.524	8 1/2
St. Louis	73	68	.517	9 1/2
Montreal	67	74	.475	15 1/2
Philadelphia	54	87	.383	28 1/2

Wednesday's Games

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	82	58	.587	—
Chicago	82	59	.579	1 1/2
New York	74	67	.524	8 1/2
St. Louis	73	68	.517	9 1/2
Montreal	67	74	.475	15 1/2
Philadelphia	54	87	.383	28 1/2

Thursday's Games

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	82	58	.587	—
Chicago	82	59	.579	1 1/2
New York	74	67	.524	8 1/2
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Friday's Games

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Philadelphia	82	58	.587	—
Chicago	82	59	.579	1 1/2
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VOCAL SUPPORT—Canadian fans in Moscow cheer after the winning goal was scored against the Soviet team.

For Canada, Bedlam; For Russia, Complaints

From Wire Dispatches

MOSCOW, Sept. 29.—The sound started up by the roof of V. I. Lenin Arena and washed down over rows of 3,000 Canadians toward the scarred ice: "We're number one, we're number one."

Team Canada's captain, Phil Esposito, jammed two fingers in the air in a victory sign and Rod Gilbert heaved one of his padded gloves high over the ice.

Paul Henderson said "Unbelievable, unbelievable" as he described his feeling after scoring the winning goal against the Soviet national team. The goal, with 34 seconds left, gave the Canadians a come-from-behind 6-5 victory in the final game of the eight-game series, and an overall record of 4-3-1.

Coach is Pleased
Coach Harry Sinden said the victory had wiped out the disgrace of losing two of the first four games in Canada.

One-goal victory in each of the last three games amounted to the victory "more for our players than our style," he said. "I'm happy particularly for the National Hockey League players unjustly criticized and called a disgrace to their country."

But Soviet sports writers disagreed today, insisting that the "myth of the Canadian pros' invincibility has been destroyed." The Soviet press accused the Canadians of "crudity," "foul play," "hooliganism" and "unethical playing."

The labor union newspaper, Trud, found consolation in the Soviet squad's playing, which "confirmed our greater mastery and higher level of our collective attack." It said that the Canadians "won the last match only with great difficulty, using both prohibited and permitted methods."

The national sports paper, Sport, said the Canadians' "crudity" was probably due to the Russians' "high velocity on the ice." The Soviet team began the final game with unusually high speed, the paper said, "and this was probably not expected by the Canadians, who therefore began to violate the rules."

And the government press agency, Tass, complained that "it is indeed difficult to explain by temperament the Canadians' methodical persecution of the leading Soviet players."

The Canadian team left the Soviet Union today for Prague, where it faces the world champion Czech team tomorrow.

Daily Double in Rhode Island Pays \$15,005, a U.S. Record

LINCOLN, R.I., Sept. 29 (AP).—A 92-40-1 shot figured in a \$15,005 daily double last night at Lincoln Downs, for the largest daily double payoff in U.S. track history.

Two unidentified ticket holders each had \$2 tickets on the winning combination of 9 and 12. The winner in the first race was Pava, a 92-40-1 shot, who won by 1 1/2 lengths and returned \$167.80, \$25.80 and \$25.80.

The winner in the second race was Sealed Seal, a 22-40-1 shot, who won by a half length and paid \$45, \$14.60 and \$9.

The highest previous payoff recorded in the United States, where the daily double was inaugurated in 1932, was \$10,772.40 at Washington Park near Chicago in 1939.

The Outlook and Betting Lines for NFL Games

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (UPI).—The outlook for the NFL's games in the National Football League with won, lost and tied records in parentheses:

SUNDAY

NATIONAL CONFERENCE
DALLAS (3-0-0) vs. GREEN BAY (1-1-0) at Milwaukee—Pete Lammons, the former Jet, will be Green Bay's light end, replacing Rich McGeorge, one of four NFL players to undergo knee surgery this week. The Cowboys' punter, Mary Sweeney, is out so Lance Alworth will try to kick. He'll be needed. Betting choice: Dallas by 7 1/2.

DETROIT (1-1-0) at CHICAGO (0-1-1)—Although they've beaten their seven of the last eight games, the Lions have to play the Bears, who hit as hard. The Bears, who hit as hard, have quarterback Bob Douglas, has run for more yards than he has passed, 150-125. Betting choice: Detroit by 10.

LOS ANGELES (1-0-1) at ATLANTA (1-0-0)—There is no betting line because of uncertainty over Roman Gabriel, the Rams' quarterback. He is resting his sore arm and will decide about playing after he warms up Sunday. Pete Beathard is the back-up. The Falcons have never beaten the Rams.

SAN FRANCISCO (1-1-0) at NEW ORLEANS (0-2-0)—Another wounded quarterback, John Bro

die, will start for the 49ers, but there is no betting line nevertheless. The Saints' offensive line is damaged and there won't be much of an attack.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE
BALTIMORE (0-2-0) at BUFFALO (1-1-0)—The Bills have seven new players in their line-up, which says a lot for training camp. The Colts are beat up. They may try Ted Hendricks, the 6-foot-7 linebacker, at end to get a pass rush. Betting choice: Baltimore by 7 1/2.

CINCINNATI (2-0-0) at CLEVELAND (1-1-0)—The Bengals have the best defensive statistics in the league, including eight quarterback drops. That's no comfort for Mike Phipps, who will start again for the Browns. Betting choice: Cincinnati by 4.

KANSAS CITY (1-1-0) at DENVER (1-1-0)—The Chiefs are overdue to end their errors. The Broncos' quarterbacks, Steve Ramsey and Charlie Johnson, gave up six interceptions last time. Betting choice: Kansas City by 7 1/2.

SAN DIEGO (1-1-0) at OAKLAND (1-1-0)—The Raiders don't score like they used to. Don't charge get back their fullback, Cl Edwards. Betting choice: Oakland by 8 1/2.

NEW YORK JETS (3-0-0) at HOUSTON (0-2-0)—It will be a running day for John Riggs and Emerson Hooton, if he is in. The Oilers have given up 513 yards

rushing in two defeats, tops in the league. Betting choice: Jets by 12 points.

Interconference
MIAMI (2-0-0) at MINNESOTA (2-0-0)—In the final preseason game the Dolphins beat the Vikings, 21-19, in the last minute on a defensive mistake. Alan Page and Carl Eller did not play in that one but they will this time. The Dolphins are worried about simpy Larry Little, their best blocker. Betting choice: Minnesota by 3 1/2.

WASHINGTON (2-0-0) at NEW ENGLAND (1-1-0)—The Patriots will try Bob Reynolds, the former Cardinal, at tackle, hoping Jim Furrer won't have to run for his life. John Ashton is their new fullback but Carl Garrett, the halfback, is ailing. Larry Brown has gained more than 100 yards in both Redskins victories. Betting choice: Washington by 10.

PITTSBURGH (1-1-0) at ST. LOUIS (1-1-0)—The Cardinals' rookie quarterback, Tim Van Galder, became unraveled against Washington's strong defense and Gary Cooney may get another chance. Franco Harris, the Penn State star, is starting for the Steelers, but the leading rusher is the quarterback, Terry Bradshaw. Betting choice: Pittsburgh by 4 1/2.

MONDAY
NEW YORK GIANTS (0-2-0) at PHILADELPHIA (0-2-0)—The Eagles will have four rookies in

their line-up, including John Reeves at quarterback. He displayed a fine arm in throwing a scoring pass last week to David Jackson, who leads the league in catches. This is one of the four games the Giants must win. Betting choice: Giants by 7.

Davis Cup Team From U.S. to Play Paris Warm-Ups

PARIS, Sept. 29 (UPI).—The U.S. Davis Cup team continues its road show this weekend by using France to warm up for Romania.

The United States plays the Romanians in the Davis Cup finals from Oct. 13 to 15. It will mark the fifth time this year that the defending champions play a Cup match on foreign soil.

The path has gone from Jamaica, to Mexico City, to Chile, to Spain.

The U.S. team arrived in Europe last night and starts preparing tomorrow at Roland Garros Stadium here by playing eight matches against ranking French players. There will be seven more matches on Sunday, with the opening each day at 1 p.m.

The members of the U.S. team are: Harold Solomon, Stan Smith, Brian Gottfried, Eddie Dibba, Tom Gorman and Erik Van Dillen.

A Sport Too Pure to Last

By Leonard Shapiro

HAVERFORD, Pa., Sept. 29 (UPI).—Haverford College, founded by Quakers to stress a rigorous academic program, has managed to field a football team since 1879, with an occasional lapse during time of war, depression or very long losing streaks.

Now it seems that nothing more than a bit of apathy and a heap of fresh-laid bad luck has forced the school to cancel this season's eight-game schedule.

That decision will hardly shake the foundations of collegiate football, but there is a reason to lament the demise—temporary or otherwise—of football at Haverford College.

18 Veterans Missing
Athletic director and football coach Dana Swan has helped cultivate one of the purest football programs in America.

He has never set foot in a high school senior's living room, never called a prospect on the telephone, hardly ever conducted two-a-day workouts.

Haverford never had any real

difficulty fielding a team until this fall, when only 12 of an expected 30 veterans from last year's 2-6 team reported for practice.

Ten of the no-shows took leaves of absence from the campus of Philadelphia's Main Line. Eight more decided that football did not fit into their life styles—many had been hurt the year before and did not wish to relive another season of pain.

